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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1869. NO. 202.

LOCAL NOTICES.

India Rubber Sponge.

A new patent, suitable for all purposes. For the bath or toilet. No ladies or gentleman's toilet is complete without one. They are recommended by physicians. Call and see them at Charles Abel & Co.'s Drug Store, No. 172 Wylie street.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. 1

George Muir,

At Armstrong Cold Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, says, that after being given up by his physicians, was restored to complete health by using Rev. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption. His recovery is looked upon wonderful. He invites any one afflicted to call and see him, and he will give them further particulars. The sole agent for Wilson's remedy is Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in sea bathing. Comfort, safety and durability combined. R. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

To Farmers.

The "Excelsior" Mowing Machine Oil, the best and most improved. One Box of this Machine use, put up in two, three and five gallon cans, boxed for shipment, or in barrels for the trade, is warranted a *pure oil*, and equal to lard oil for wear, at one-half the cost, with no ash or sediment, will oval the hottest journal. They who have used it will use no other. Address orders to A. English, No. 3 Duquesne Way, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. cod

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh: McClarran & McKelvie, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Ground Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. 11

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Providence, R. I. Manufacturing Silver Ware and the Electro-Plated Ware. This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest possible cost, goods of the highest and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which is guaranteed to be of sterling purity U. S. Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs. They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for STERLING.	Silver.	Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.	GORHAM MFG CO

The Daily Commercial.

A letter from Bryan, Wyoming Territory, says: "You can see, at almost any town, notices from Vigilance Committees for certain persons to leave town. I had quite a laugh a few days since. The committee waited on a man they call 'Wild Bill,' and gave him fifteen minutes to leave the town. Bill got on his mule and said, 'Gentlemen, if this d—d mule don't baulk, I don't want but five.'"

It is reported from London, that "a considerable number" of Anglican clergymen have determined to attend the forthcoming General Council at Rome, in order "to lay their difficulties before the assembled prelates of the Universal Church." Their "earnest desire," it seems, is to be united to Rome, but their chief difficulty is, that they have perfect faith in the validity of their orders, and believe that it would be sacrilege either to submit to reordination or to vacate the position of clergymen. A special committee has been appointed at Rome to deal with the subject of Anglican orders.

HARPER'S *Weekly* has the following: "One wonders that the South does not rebel anew, when he considers what a number of men who have been sent down there as Government officials." The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* replies: "In Virginia we have found a better remedy than rebellion. We have elected a Governor and a Northern man who is not a carpet bagger. The Northern soldiers and tax payers are as much opposed to the advertising and carpet bagging as we are. They nominated Walker. They are Republicans and so is he, but we will help them to elect him."

THE vast marl beds found near Charleston, South Carolina, are of great value as a fertilizer, being about forty to forty-five per cent. phosphate of lime. They are from nine to fifteen miles from Charleston, on the Northeastern Railroad. The marl is carried to Charleston and manufactured by several parties into superphosphate, and other condensed and soluble fertilizers. In these beds are found human bones; the thigh bones are very large and long, as also the shin bones, indicating beings of enormous stature and strength. Specimens of pottery are also found of rude manufacture.

THE Secret Service department of the Treasury, instituted in 1863 for the discovery of counterfeiters, has been reorganized by Secretary Boutwell. Several men have been at its head since that time, and although $500,000 has been expended per annum, the counterfeiters continue issuing their spurious money. The Secretary has determined to give these arrests a difficult time, and the first result is the retirement of Wood, and the appointment of Colonel Whitley as Chief of the Secret Service. The various detectives in the large cities will now work in unison with the Government. This has not been done for years past, and, as Secretary Boutwell believes, has led to much trouble. Whitley has been a detective of the Internal Revenue Bureau for several years past. Mr. Clarvoe, his principal assistant, has been in the service for ten years past, and is accounted one of the best experts and most trustworthy officers in the country. He it was who lately got back the French Minister's jewels, and were cut in the $100,000 Whitlesea bond robbery for the Treasury, and many other gigantic "jobs."

Public Morality.

It is to be feared that, after all, things in Massachusetts have not reached the stage of perfection. The Springfield *Republican* makes some rather hard statements bearing on the question of public morality in that State, which, though they may be equally true of some other communities, are noticeable chiefly because of the higher type of Massachusetts civilization. The tax-paying thrift is characterized as the "season of false-swearing," this kind of swearing, in connection with assessments, being "the rule rather than the exception." Starting in this way the *Republican* goes on to say:

It is astonishing how the principles of morality, not to say christianity, fail to affect men in their dealings with the Government. There is hardly any man but what will cheat in postage, in stamping a paper, in using government property, or in paying taxes, if he can do so without detection. And as far as our observation goes, men high in the church, exhorters at prayer meetings, the scrupulously honest in their dealings with their neighbors, are just as ready to defraud the public in this way as those who make no pretensions to the possession of any of the virtues. Taxes are mainly paid by the poor and middling classes, who cannot cover up their possessions, and the property of the rich is hardly ever rated at its full value. The assessors know this well enough, but it is often difficult to prove it, and just as frequently they are afraid to offend the wealthy citizen, and so do nothing about his fraud. We have known the one rich man of a place to threaten to move out of town if his taxes were higher than he chose to pay, and while fear of losing him has prevailed to give him his own way.

The Pennsylvania Penitentiary System.

The inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia have submitted a report on the workings of that institution, in which a great deal of space is devoted to the subject of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline by separate or solitary confinement. This system hardly deserves the name of "State," for it has been practically abandoned at the Allegheny institution, and only remains in force in the Philadelphia prison.

The Philadelphia Directors throw the influence of their testimony against the abandonment of the "separate" system for congregated labor, and consider at length the two objections raised against the separate system, viz: that it is damaging to the bodily health of the prisoner, and that it excites or produces insanity.

As to the tendency to insanity, the Inspectors declare that in the forty years since the opening of the Eastern Penitentiary five thousand six hundred and forty-two persons have been imprisoned there, and out of that large number but six prisoners had to be removed on account of insanity. This is just *one-tenth* of one per cent. During the same period four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three persons were committed to the Charlestown (Mass.) Penitentiary, and out of that smaller number thirty-five had to be removed on account of insanity. This is nearly *three-fourths* of one per cent.

Statistics from the Charlestown prison are also selected to show the relative mortality under the two systems, because the inspectors declare that the Massachusetts institution is by far the best example in ability of management, and of good discipline among the "congregate" prisoners of this country. During the last fifteen years the annual population of the Charlestown Penitentiary foots up an aggregate of 9,266 prisoners, of whom 89 died. This is about ninety-six hundredths of one per cent. During the same period the aggregate of the annual population of the Eastern Penitentiary was 8,804 prisoners, of whom 81 died. This is about ninety-eight hundredths of one per cent. These figures show a minute fraction in favor of the Charlestown Penitentiary, but so minute as to be almost inappreciable. Were it not, the Inspectors think, that the Eastern Penitentiary receives so many more colored convicts than the Charlestown jail, a large proportion of whom are in a low state of health when admitted, the figures would be largely in favor of the Philadelphia institution, instead of being nearly level as they are. Of the 81 deaths in fifteen years, 28 were negroes.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The English Vice Chancellor's Decision.

Its Discussion in Political Circles—Gen. Hancock Protests Against His Assignment—The Treasury Printing Bureau—Personal Items—Foreign Bondholders and Income Tax—The San Francisco Treasury—Orders Relative to Indian Agents—Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1869.

The First Gun from England

in response to Mr. Sumner's speech and our rejection of the Alabama treaty, is in the cable dispatches printed this morning. James was for a long time counsel for the rebels and their friends in suits brought against them by our Government, and it is said his appointment as Vice Chancellor is first made known here by finding his name in connection with this ruling against our Government, whereby we not only lose certain moneys but the opportunity of examining certain accounts of certain rebel agents and English pirates. The decision makes some talk here in official circles.

Protest from General Hancock.

General Hancock has such a high opinion of himself that he thinks he has been slighted in being assigned to command the Department of Dacotah, with headquarters at St. Paul, and has protested to the President against the order of his assignment. People here who know what Hancock's conduct was toward General Grant last summer and fall, think the President has shown great magnanimity in giving him so important a command.

The Treasury Printing Bureau.

The Secretary of the Treasury is having a full inventory made of everything in and connected with the printing bureau of the Department, and will sell off all dies, rollers, plates, &c., for which he has no further use. Clark, when in charge of the bureau, accumulated a large quantity of these things, and the "old duck" that will be disposed of cost the Government four or five hundred thousand dollars. Operations in the bureau are now suspended, but will be resumed again in about a month.

The Personal Items

Are that Gen. Thomas left for Louisville today; that General Hancock leaves for St. Paul to-morrow; that General Howard has gone to Alabama to report on the school system of certain States in Texas; that General Terry soon goes to Atlanta to relieve General Meade, who comes to Philadelphia; that Colonel Frank E. Howe, who was an Governor Andrew's staff, during the war, and had charge of the Soldiers' Relief Rooms in New York, has been appointed Customs Agent in that city; that W. W. Boyce, late of the South Carolina Confederate Senators, was to-day admitted to practice in Judge Carter's Court here without taking the test oath.

No Income Tax from Foreign Bondholders.

Chief Justice Chase recently ruled in a case at Baltimore that Government could not collect income tax from foreigners who held our bonds, and that what has been collected must be refunded. The Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing regulations to carry out this decision. Several hundred thousand dollars will be taken out of the Treasury for this purpose.

The Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco.

There is a good deal of struggle here among men from the Pacific coast about the appointment of Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco. The President nominated D. F. Cheesman for the position, but his name was not reached by the Senate. Mr. Low, the present incumbent, for years till removed by Mr. Johnson, last fall, and will probably get it again.

Indian Agents.

A list of sixty-two officers doomed to perform duties as Indian Agents and Superintendents will be published by the War Department to-morrow or next day. This includes the Central Superintendency, nearly all the Indian officers now in place, except a few Quakers lately appointed. The order was issued in accordance with that section of the law of 1834 creating the Indian Bureau, which gives the President authority to detail officers of the army to perform the duties of agents, and also provides for removal of those who were kept in by the rejection of the Quaker nominees by the Senate.

Reinstated.

Alex. Adams has been appointed Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky., vice Owsley Goodloe, who displaced Adams. About a week since Adams called on the President and stated his case, whereupon, unsolicited, he ordered his reinstatement. Goodloe has been transferred to a mail agency for the State.

New Appointments.

Among the appointments to-day are those of Col. James Lepton, of Cincinnati, Examiner of the Patent Office; J. E. Howes, of Iowa, Chief Examiner; E. M. Gregory, formerly of Cincinnati, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1869.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following appointments have been made by the Postmaster General in Pennsylvania:

Connellsville, Fayette county—Jos. Keepers, vice J. D. Stellwagon, removed.

Stoystown, Somerset county—N. Bowman, vice J. H. Benford, resigned.

Cochranton, Crawford county—Jesse Moore, vice J. A. Curtis, removed.

Centreville, Crawford county—J. A. Rodier, vice L. Wood, removed.

Clearville, Bedford county—J. R. O'Neal, vice G. Williams, resigned.

Breakneck, Butler county—R. Boggs, vice J. Barker, removed.

Milroy, Mifflin county—H. Maclay, vice W. B. Copilin, removed.

Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county—J. Hamilton, vice J. K. Rhodes, resigned.

Berlin, Somerset county—E. H. Anawalt, vice M. P. Hartman, removed.

Gebharts, Somerset county—J. R. Walter, vice S. Vought, resigned.

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

Regulations are being prepared by Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, fixing the kind and amount of proof required from railroad companies, corporations and individuals who have been taxed as non-resident aliens, under the provision of the internal revenue act which was repealed March 10th, 1866, and who now apply to have the amount of tax which was held under the act remitted in full force reminded. The nature of the proof required will be the affidavit of chairman, attested by an additional affidavit from some other responsible party, and certificates of the next nearest banking party to which the claimant belongs, that he is a non-resident alien.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

Attorney General Hoar returned to Washington this morning, and was attending to the duties of his office.

THE VACANT MARSHALSHIP.

A large number of applications have been received, both personally and by letter, for the vacant Marshalship of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

THE DYER COURT

Has adjourned *sine die*. General Thomas left yesterday for San Francisco, and General Terry for Atlanta. The finding of the Court has not yet transpired.

THE ALEXANDRIA UNION LEAGUE

Sent a colored spokesman to the President this morning, to ascertain when a delegation of the Union League may have a conference with him relative to affairs in Virginia. The President consented to see them to-morrow.

HAD AN INTERVIEW.

Colonel John W. Forney, Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Gen. Sickles, Van Wyck, of New York, and Mr. Lloyd, of the committee which has been traveling in the South for some weeks, had an interview with the President this morning, concerning what they observed while on their trip to the Southern country.

SAN JUAN.

The first two appointments of special customs agents by Secretary Boutwell were made yesterday, and are Frank E. Howe, for the Eighth Custom District of New York, and John T. McLean, for the Second District at San Francisco. Other appointments in this branch of the Treasury service will be made to-day.

TOOK HIS DEPARTURE.

The Peruvian Minister Garcia took leave of the President this morning in a farewell speech. The President in reply hoped the friendly relations would continue between Peru and this country. Secretary Fish accompanied the Minister.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments: Jas. R. Young, Pension Agent, Duquesne, Iowa; Hiram Biddinger, Pension Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind.; G. M. Van Buren, Pension Agent, Invalid Agency at New York; John G. Blackwell, Internal Revenue Storekeeper, Huntsville, Ala.; E. M. Gregory, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Charles C. Walcott, Seventh District of Ohio; George M. Dakin, Ninth District of Indiana; Jesse Buck, Seventh District of Ohio; Jonathan C. Wills, Thirteenth District of Illinois; G. W. Henderson, Eighth District of Illinois. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Michael Scanlon, Third District of Indiana; Adam Newkirk, Eighth District of Tennessee.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

Governor Curtin, President of the East India Telegraph Company, and A. McClure, Solicitor of the corporation, had interviews with the Secretary of State and Navy to-day in relation to the introduction of telegraphs into China. The company has a grant procured by Mr. Burlingame when he was the American Minister in China, authorizing them to lay a cable between Canton and Shanghae, thus connecting the commercial cities of the Asiatic coast by telegraph. They have five hundred miles of cable ready to ship and lay down, and will have the remaining five hundred miles ready to ship during the summer. Orders will be issued by the Commander of the Asiatic squadron to render all necessary aid and protection. The State Department will instruct our Minister and consuls to give their official aid to the enterprise. This line will be completed during the present year, and by that time there will be a continuous line from the Mediterranean Sea, by India to China, thus connecting the commercial cities of the Asiatic coast with Europe and America.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury will purchase five-twenty bonds to the amount of a million dollars each week, and has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to receive proposals therefor.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has selected all the special agents to be appointed by him.

CHIEF CLERK.

C. S. Trevitt, of New York, has been appointed chief clerk of the Pension Bureau.

THE TEXAS BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day paid to Judge Paschall, attorney for Texas, two of the indemnity bonds embraced in the great suit of Texas against Whitechilds and others. Judge Paschall has commenced suits against the First National Bank of Washington for the recovery of a large amount of those bonds—but the original suit in the Supreme Court. It is his intention to pursue all persons in England and America, who have converted any of these bonds. The bonds are now useless to the holders, the Court having decided that they are not negotiable unless indorsed.

CUBA.

A NUMBER OF EXPEDITIONS SAILED

THE CUBANS SURE TO SUCCEED

Sympathy of President Grant with the Oppressed Cubans—A British Commodore on an Investigating Tour.

HAVANA, May 7.—The Journals to-day publish accounts of several engagements between the troops under Count Valmaseda and the insurgents, in all of which the Spaniards claim the victory.

Captain General Dulce, accompanied by a battalion of volunteers, will visit Matanzas on Sunday next.

The United States flagship Contocook sailed to-day.

HAVANA, May 6, *via* KEY WEST, May 7.—A meeting of wealthy Spaniards was held at the Governmental Palace, at which Dulce's cabled reply to Spain for more troops was suggested. Captain General Dulce, who was present, complained of the beginning of the insurrectionary demonstrations have been made in the Vuelta Abajo region. The mobilized negro troops at Nuevitas show signs of insubordination and threaten to rebel.

Advices from Sagua to the 5th inst., show that the rebels are operating around Remedios and Caibarien. Troops left Sagua suddenly for the interior.

Dates from Jamaica to the 1st inst. have been received. Commodore Philimore will mediate the release of the crews and passengers, in all of which the Spaniards claim the victory.

The Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Association was held at the Astor House yesterday. About one hundred delegates and a large number of visitors were present. It was resolved to re-establish the southern chapters which were broken up at the commencement of the war. The association dined at the Astor House last evening.

Matt. McCarty, a desperado, attempted to assassinate policeman Dorry, in Cincinnati, yesterday morning, but the latter escaped unharmed, and nearly killed his assailant.

A Saloon Keepers' Convention is now in session in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Springfield (Ill.), Louisville, Covington, Urbana (Ohio) and Jeffersonville (Ind.) are represented. The object is to form a National Association.

The Massachusetts Senate has refused the prohibitory liquor bill on the third reading, by 14 to 20. The opposition was composed of those who favored a stringent license law, and those who, like Governor Claflin, who object to concessions, defeated the bill.

Francis Dowd, aged thirteen years, was run over Thursday evening by a train on the Northwestern road. His left arm and leg were torn from his body and he died soon after.

It is said Marshal Barlow, of New York, has received a dispatch from Secretary Fish, instructing him to use every precaution to prevent the departure of any expedition for Cuba from that port.

Superintendent George L. Dunlap, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, received a dispatch yesterday morning from Superintendent Snyder, of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, to the effect that the last rail on the Pacific road was laid on the 5th inst., and that arrangements have been made to telegraph the fact to all parts of the country as soon as the last golden spike is driven back.

A fire yesterday morning in the paint manufactory of C. F. Reynolds & Co., corner of Rogers avenue and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, completely destroyed the factory, the small frame dwelling adjoining. Loss $8,000. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion.

Arrangements have been made for a special service on Thursday next, New York, to-day noon, of thanksgiving for the completion of the Railroad across the Continent.

The locomotive Franklin, on the Hudson and Boston railroad, was thrown off the afternoon between Mellenville and Ghent, New York. No damage except to locomotive.

D. D. Young, President of the Quebec Bank, is dead.

Navigation on Ottawa river is fairly opened. Within the past week over $2,000,000 worth of timber has passed the Hawkesbury locks for the Whitehall and Burlington markets.

A special meeting of the Repeal League was held in Halifax Thursday night, and much diversity of opinion was elicited. A member read a paper on annexation, but no motion was made on the subject. A letter from the Government who was present denied that it was intended to accept the situation. It was stated that the Fenians in Ontario and the various Leagues in the Province be held at an early date.

The bill to amend the Metropolitan excise law was defeated in the New York House. The removal of the State capital to New York was killed in the Assembly.

McCarty, who yesterday morning tried to assassinate a police officer in Cincinnati, was held by the Police Board, in $5,000 bail. Appearance before the Court of Common Pleas. The bail was given.

The building No. 20 Reade street, New York occupied by Hall & Sopswick, dry goods, and Jacoby's restaurant, was almost completely destroyed by fire last evening. The fire extended to No. 18, occupied in part as occupied by Prescott & Co., Peck & Camack, and in part as a restaurant, and also occupied by the Waverly rubber store and Southern & Co., opticians. Loss $30,000, insured at present to ascertain particulars in regard to insurance as the fire is still at 4, a. m., in progress. Fire loss will not fall short of $150,000.

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In the billiard tournament at New York, yesterday afternoon, Snyder beat Daniels, 1,200 to 1,355. The balkline game was played, and 500 was played in the evening, between Deery and Rudolph. Deery won after a slow game, with little brilliant play. The score stood: Deery, 1,200; Rudolphe, 1,145. There are three games more to be played for other prizes during the week.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 7, 1869.

Boats passed down this day—Fleetwood at eight p. m. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at two p. m., and Annie Laurie at six p. m. River rising; weather cool and showery. H.

STATE NEWS.

Isaac N. Seymour has filled one position forty-four years. This was the Treasurership of the State of Connecticut, to which office he is now advanced in years, and has retired from sheer old age. The company has voted him an annuity for the rest of his life.

Tyrone city is situated on the right bank of the Bald Eagle Valley and Tyrone and Clearfield Railroads with the great Pennsylvania Railroad, the main artery of trade and travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It now numbers some 2,500 or 3,000 inhabitants, and is steadily increasing in population and wealth.

The New Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sabbath, the 23d day of May, 1869, Rev. R. A. Fink, pastor, assisted by the Rev. Jacob Medtart, D. D., Baker, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Altoona, will be present (D. V.) on the occasion.

The Democratic county of Greene has increased the salary of its School Superintendent from $600 to $1,000 per annum, while Democratic Supervisors fixed the salary of the Superintendent at $800.

A raccoon weighing twenty pounds seven ounces was shot in the Big Beaver, Lawrence township, Butler county, by James McGucken. He was evidently an old settler, and some supreme fun is anticipated when the "coon," referred to in the Harrison campaign of 1840.

Benjamin Bannan, of the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, announces the commencement of his forty-first year in the editorial harness. His editorial life covers the whole era of the anthracite coal trade, from the days of twenty thousand tons a year, to that of sixteen million tons a year, he has been the representative journalist of this great productive interest.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Republican Mass Meeting—Delegates to State Convention.

A mass meeting was held in the Court House, in Beaver, on Thursday, May 6th, pursuant to a call of the Republican County Committee. The meeting was organized by the election of Milton Townsend, President, and Mr. R. Adams and George S. Barker, Secretaries.

On motion of Col. M. S. Quay, David Shields was elected Senatorial delegate and J. R. Harnah Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Hon. J. K. Jenks offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse John W. Geary, by the faithful administration of the State government for the last three years during the conflicting elements of war, that the delegates this day elected are hereby instructed to vote for his renomination.

On motion, adjourned.

The Marquis of Anglesey is one of a family of eighteen brothers and sisters; the Marquis of Huntley, of fourteen; Earl Fitzwilliam is one of thirteen, and has thirteen of the same family living; Lord Dunmore, one of fifteen; the late Lord Denman left fifteen; the duke of Argyll has twelve, and the duke of Leinster is one of thirteen, and the father of the Duke of Buccleuch left eleven; the Earl of Minto left fourteen; the Earl of Beesborough has fourteen. There are more English noblemen with fourteen and fifteen children in the list of those numbering eleven and twelve would count by scores. One lately, the Countess of Gainsborough, was married several times, and was the mother of seventeen children.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. 600 bushels extra $1 78. No. 1 white $1 86. No. 2 red $1 70. Corn lower. No. 1 at 80c. Oats in good demand. Mill stuffs steady. Bran $20 00@20 50, coarse middlings $23 00@24 00. Fine $25 00@27 00. Clover seed dull at $7 75 bushel.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened dull and closed firm; sales 25,000 bush No. 2 Chicago and 7,000 do No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 37 @1 38; 10,000 bush No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 39, and 2,500 do No. 1 Chicago at $1 40. Corn in active demand; car lots for interior trade; sales 30,000 bush principally in car lots or small parcels at 62@66c. Oats—none offered. Barley—No. 2 Canada at $1 00 nominal. Barley nominal. Peas nominal at $1 20. Pork dull at $31 00. Lard dull at 16c. Dressed hogs—sales 100 head at $12 00@ 12 50. Hogs medium clover at $9 25. Freight dull.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Cotton—Receipts to-day 1,425 bales; for the week 6,962; exports for the week to Great Britain 11,296, to the Continent 862, coastwise 2,600; stock 81,182 bales; sales of the week 18,600 bales. Sugar dull; common 9½c, prime 12c@12½c. Molasses—fermenting 39@50c. Whisky 93@95c. Coffee—fair 15½c; prime 17½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—Cotton inactive, low middling 19c; good ordinary 18c; stock 3,941.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Claims—Further Articles in the London Press—The Sumner Policy will Prove a Failure—The Proposed Spanish Directory—Prim to be President—The Sultan Makes a Pacific Speech—Cretan Chieftains Pardoned and Set Free—Heavy Robberies of Arms and Ammunition in Ireland—The Fenians Suspected, &c., &c.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, May 7.—The *Times* to-day has another editorial on the Alabama claims. It says England endeavored to do justice to all parties during the rebellion, and must decline to acknowledge any other motive for her action. She has offered to submit to arbitration the question whether she has been culpably negligent, but she cannot go further. Extravagant misrepresentations were necessary to furnish the basis for such a policy as is foreshadowed in Mr. Sumner's speech. The *Times* concludes by assuring Americans that it will prove a failure.

The *Telegraph* also has an article on the same subject. It promises that England will give an attentive ear to reasonable propositions, but will not listen to novel pretension. If no solution is now practicable she will leave the questions at issue to the influences of time and the mature judgment of the American people for adjustment.

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The Spanish Directory.

MADRID, May 7.—A Directory is proposed, to consist of Serrano, Rivero and Olozaga, with Prim at its head as President and Minister of War.

Arms Stolen in Ireland.

LONDON, May 7.—There has been several heavy robberies of arms, ammunition, &c., in various parts of Ireland during the past few days. At Belfast a large quantity of arms were stolen last evening. Five persons were arrested this morning on suspicion of committing the theft. Dispatches from Cork mention the perpetration of similar outrages. There seems to be no doubt but the outgrowth of feleng, in every instance, to Fenian organizations. The police have been ordered to exercise unusual vigilance.

Prim's Constitution.

MADRID, May 7.—In the Cortes, yesterday, all the amendments to the religious clauses of the Constitution were rejected, and the clauses as they stood originally were finally adopted.

Speech of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—On Wednesday, 5th of May, the first day of the Mahommedan New Year, and the day according to custom, received the Ministers of foreign powers, and made an address of the most pacific character. He referred with satisfaction to the favorable issue of the difficulties with Greece, the pacification of Crete, and the friendly relations of Turkey with all foreign powers. He should continue to insist on economy of the administration and the improvement of judicial procedure, the extension of the railroad system, the equal participation of all classes in the enjoyments and obligations and benefits of these reforms.

The Cretan chieftains have been pardoned and set free.

Parliament.

LONDON, Midnight, May 7.—The House of Commons has finished the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

In the House of Lords to-night the Marquis of Salisbury wanted to know if Her Majesty's Government indorsed the policy advocated by Mr. Bright, to the effect that the people must be placed in possession of the land of Ireland in great numbers. He said the present uncertainty as to the position of the Government in regard to land question was injurious. Earl Granville, in reply, said he must decline to open the question. No Act of Parliament on the subject introduced at the next session of Parliament. He assured the House that the Government would maintain the rights of property.

The Pope of Cork.

CORK, May 7.—The Town Council to-day adopted a protest against the bill introduced in the House of Commons disabling Mr. O'Sullivan, the Lord Mayor elect, from performing the functions of a magistrate. They also resolved to engage counsel to defend him. Mr. O'Sullivan is announced as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons from Youghal.

Liverpool Races.

LONDON, May 7.—In the Chester Races for Steward's Plate, Knight of the Garter beat Breadalbane. The Stakes race for the prize of 500 was played in the evening, between Derry and Rudolph. Derry won after a slow game, with little brilliant play. The score stood: Derry, 1,200; Rudolphe, 1,145. There are three games more to be played for other prizes during the week.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 7, 1869.

Boats passed down this day—Fleetwood at eight p. m. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at two p. m., and Annie Laurie at six p. m. River rising; weather cool and showery. H.

STATE NEWS.

Isaac N. Seymour has filled one position forty-four years. This was the Treasurership of the State of Connecticut, to which office he is now advanced in years, and has retired from sheer old age. The company has voted him an annuity for the rest of his life.

Tyrone city is situated on the right bank of the Bald Eagle Valley and Tyrone and Clearfield Railroads with the great Pennsylvania Railroad, the main artery of trade and travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It now numbers some 2,500 or 3,000 inhabitants, and is steadily increasing in population and wealth.

The New Evangelical Lutheran Church of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sabbath, the 23d day of May, 1869, Rev. R. A. Fink, pastor, assisted by the Rev. Jacob Medtart, D. D., Baker, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Altoona, will be present (D. V.) on the occasion.

The Democratic county of Greene has increased the salary of its School Superintendent from $600 to $1,000 per annum, while Democratic Supervisors fixed the salary of the Superintendent at $800.

A raccoon weighing twenty pounds seven ounces was shot in the Big Beaver, Lawrence township, Butler county, by James McGucken. He was evidently an old settler, and some supreme fun is anticipated when the "coon," referred to in the Harrison campaign of 1840.

Benjamin Bannan, of the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, announces the commencement of his forty-first year in the editorial harness. His editorial life covers the whole era of the anthracite coal trade, from the days of twenty thousand tons a year, to that of sixteen million tons a year, he has been the representative journalist of this great productive interest.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Republican Mass Meeting—Delegates to State Convention.

A mass meeting was held in the Court House, in Beaver, on Thursday, May 6th, pursuant to a call of the Republican County Committee. The meeting was organized by the election of Milton Townsend, President, and Mr. R. Adams and George S. Barker, Secretaries.

On motion of Col. M. S. Quay, David Shields was elected Senatorial delegate and J. R. Harnah Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Hon. J. K. Jenks offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse John W. Geary, by the faithful administration of the State government for the last three years during the conflicting elements of war, that the delegates this day elected are hereby instructed to vote for his renomination.

On motion, adjourned.

The Marquis of Anglesey is one of a family of eighteen brothers and sisters; the Marquis of Huntley, of fourteen; Earl Fitzwilliam is one of thirteen, and has thirteen of the same family living; Lord Dunmore, one of fifteen; the late Lord Denman left fifteen; the duke of Argyll has twelve, and the duke of Leinster is one of thirteen, and the father of the Duke of Buccleuch left eleven; the Earl of Minto left fourteen; the Earl of Beesborough has fourteen. There are more English noblemen with fourteen and fifteen children in the list of those numbering eleven and twelve would count by scores. One lately, the Countess of Gainsborough, was married several times, and was the mother of seventeen children.

FRUIT AND CROP PROSPECTS.

The Uniontown, Pa., *Standard*, says: Although we have had quite a snap of cold weather the past week, we have heard of no injury being done the fruit. If nothing occurs to injure the buds, there will be a greater abundance of fruit this year than has been raised in this vicinity for a long time. We never saw better prospects than at present. Grass is rather slow coming forward, but the late rain and the present warm sun will soon bring it forward. On the other hand, wheat and oats are doing well.

The Butler, Pa., *Citizen* says: It is gratifying to learn that the crops in our county promises to yield an abundant harvest. The wheat crop in particular, never looked better; the prospects have nearly flushed sowing oats and are busy preparing their ground for corn and potatoes. If Jack Frost does not nuice his appearance until late in the fall, we feel confident that the people of our county will not have any occasion to go down into Egypt to buy provisions.

Christ Episco al Church, Allegheny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Please publish the following, taken from a Memphis paper. The eulogium of the Vestry and editors are well merited by Rt. Rev. Bro. Brooke. The parishioners of Christ Church, Allegheny, as well as the public, may congratulate themselves in having secured so talented and distinguished a divine:

REV. R. F. BROOKE.—REV. R. F. BROOKE, late Rector of the Episcopal Church of this city and for his new home in Allegheny City, P., on Tuesday, to the great regret of numerous friends and admirers. Previous to his departure he was the recipient of many tokens of regard and affection, among a portion of the vestry of the church, presenting Mr. Brooke to remember his resignation, filled in the deepest end, duly to himself, and family entered the reverend gentleman to a more extended sphere of usefulness in the Master's vineyard, in which he will, Grace Church speaks volumes as to his zeal and efficiency. He took charge of the parish nearly three years ago, when it was nearly, if not quite, twelve thousand dollars in debt, and left it almost entirely free of incumbrance. That he carries with him to his new sphere of duty the warmest regards of the vestry and congregation of Grace Church, is shown in the following letter which he received a few days previous to his departure. Of his talent and eloquence we cannot speak in sufficient praise.

The letter is as follows:

MEMPHIS, April 12, 1869.

To Rev. R. F. Brooke, Rector of Grace Church:

DEAR SIR: We consider it our duty to advise you of the action taken by the Vestry of Grace Church, at the meeting of the 26th inst., in which you declined considering our resignation as Rector of Grace Church, and having satisfied your determination in the matter, we have only to express the pain and grief which the vestry were constrained to accede to your wish

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869.

A MODERATE prohibitory liquor law was defeated in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, by a union of the Radical prohibitionists and the friends of a license system. The State, however, enjoys all the advantages pertaining to prohibition, by the passage of a law some time since, forbidding the granting of licenses.

WHATEVER the Government may think or do, it is scarcely to be questioned the insurgents in Cuba are receiving much substantial aid from people in the United States. Our reports under this head are interesting. Washington reports affirm that the President individually warmly sympathizes with the cause of independence wherever it is fighting a battle in the West Indies.

THERE is now in the Treasury of the United States $108,000,000 of coin; of which $92,000,000 is the property of the Government. At the present rate of receipts the customs duties yield about $68,000,000 per annum more than the interest on the public debt, and the expenses of the diplomatic and consular service. The gold in the Treasury, therefore, accumulates at the rate of $1,300,000 per week, when no sales are made.

THE new Constitution of Texas, all advices concur in saying, will be adopted by a large majority, when submitted to the people, on the day to be hereafter named by President GRANT. The only opposition manifested to the Constitution comes from those Republicans who favor a division of the State into three States, which will be defeated if the Constitution is adopted and representatives elected under it, admitted into Congress.

BALTIMORE is talking of giving REVERDY JOHNSON a "welcome home," which in one view of the case is a bit of sarcasm. This gentleman has been withdrawn from a field in which nearly every one feels he has compromised himself and his countrymen, and from which his return home will constitute the most satisfactory act in his diplomatic career. In this light the Baltimoreans will have the support and sympathy of the whole country. In nothing will Mr. JOHNSON so become his office as in quitting it to give place to one who is so completely his opposite as to cause his appointment to be hailed as a deliverance from national humiliation and shame.

THE Cubans in New York are very guarded and careful in their movements. They state they are surrounded and constantly watched by persons in the interest of the Spaniards, and they cannot, without seriously compromising their cause, make known even to their friends the extent of the aid they are affording the patriot army. The Spaniard are buying large quantities of arms and shipping them openly from New York. Why should not the Cubans be permitted the same advantage? It is certain that one or two steamers left with arms and men for the insurgents this week, but the fact that neither the detectives nor the reporters have been able to do much more than guess on the subject, shows that there is brains as well as good will behind the Cuban Junta in New York.

AT the four months' session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which terminated recently, only seventy-one general laws were passed, and they have been recently printed in an edition of pamphlet laws and cover just ninety-seven pages. The special laws will not get out until next summer and we can only guess at their number and volume by the issues of former years. We are assured, however, that more special laws were made by the last Legislature than ever before. In 1868, the volume of session laws, general and special, comprised 1,555 pages, of which 96 were general, and 1,459 taken up by special laws. This year the special laws alone will possibly make a volume of *fifteen hundred pages*, to the disgust of that taxpayers, and groan in the flesh and pocket as you probably do in the spirit.

THE deposits of fifteen thousand colored persons in the South, with the National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, amount at this time to $1,150,429, or a fraction over seventy-six dollars for each depositor. A Southern correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* is of the opinion that were the freedmen to deposit the gold, silver and currency they have hoarded away, the aggregate would reach not less than $20,000,000. This is a very loose estimate, but take the two statements together and it is strong testimony that the negroes are resuming their old habits of industry. In fact, we now very seldom hear complaints from the South as to their indolence, when it will be recollected immediately on the close of the war such complaints formed the burthen of the Southern news. The planters seem satisfied with the negroes, and the latter are laying up money. What better evidence of returning peace and prosperity need any one want?

WHAT ANSWER?

The outrageous disregard of law and the imperative demands for economy of a tax-oppressed people, by the last House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, we trust, has not passed from the public mind. The indignation which only a few weeks ago found expression everywhere against those Representatives who, with a zeal and promptness which, in the interest of the Treasury, would have saved hundreds of thousands, formed and carried through a scheme whereby twenty-seven deadheads were pensioned the entire winter on the State, has, we hope, not spent itself. These representatives, almost to a man, are asking for a re-election or promotion to the Senate. If the people were in earnest in their indignation, if they are ever to rebuke wrong-doers and leave spend-thrifts, dishonest and negatively honest, shilly-shally, weak-kneed men at home, now is the time to do it. Their impudence in asking for a re-election and promotion is more than sublime. It illustrates to what the atmosphere of Harrisburg will bring some men; and it proves that if the rebuke is not administered now, there is nothing of legislative extravagance and corruption that will not be perpetrated.

Let us rehearse some of the leading facts: In the closing hours of the Legislature of 1868, the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, perhaps stimulated by a growing alarm in view of the enormous expenses of that session, reported a law fixing the number of the officers of the House at thirty-four. This was agreed to by the Senate, and it was a pledge to the people which served to allay a growing distrust. But how was it kept? On the first day of the session which met in January last, a considerable number of the old members being returned, it was proposed and carried to increase the number of the House officers to sixty-one. A more flagrant breach of faith, a more deliberate violation of duty, or a more aggravated disregard of the popular demand for economy there never was. The perpetrators of the act were warned and expostulated with; but they persisted. It was said that the amount of work required this increase. But that was false. Even the lesser number had little to do. The real reason was that the thirty-four officers could not be equally divided between the sixty-one members comprising the majority. Therefore to give an office and a salary to each member of the majority and make the plunder equal, the number of officers was increased. This was the sole reason. No one has ventured to deny it. No one will. And the most shameful fact is, that the member who the year before, as Chairman of the Retrenchment and Reform Committee, reported in favor of reducing the offices to thirty-four, was among the foremost in championing the increase and defending the act. But the Senate refused to concur, and the raid on the Treasury was in danger of failing. But the raiders were not to be foiled. Under the leadership of their champion—we mean Mr. GEORGE WILSON, of Allegheny—the House determined to go it alone, and in defiance of the law, the Senate and public sentiment, the twenty-seven deadheads were installed in the Capitol. From that hour it was clear that it would take something more than human to save the Treasury from spoliation. The public indignation became intense. Repeated efforts were made to dismiss the dead-heads. Mr. WILSON was always found on the floor first to speak in their favor. In this he had the support of his colleagues—a fact that makes it not a whit the better for him, but all the worse for them. But the indignation grew, till finally at about the middle of the session a resolution was introduced declaring that the dead-heads were unnecessary, and that they be dismissed. The Senate refused to recognize their appointment in any way, and therefore they could not be paid. It was the money they were appointed for, and the money they would have. The House kept the dead-heads in its employ, although it had by a direct vote declared that they were not needed; and the efforts of their champion and his backers were turned to inventing some way to get out of the Treasury some twenty thousand dollars which nobody had earned. We need not go into particulars. The Appropriation Bill was kicked and cuffed between the two Houses for several days, till Mr. WILSON and his brigade of dead heads had the satisfaction of seeing the Senate back down and the money paid. Thereupon the Legislature adjourned and Mr. WILSON is before the people of Allegheny for the Senatorial nomination, sure of the sympathy of those whom he so successfully championed; and every member who backed him is also understood to be up for a nomination. What answer?

THE LAST RAIL.

To-day will witness the completion of the greatest enterprise ever yet undertaken: the laying of the last rail that unites the iron highway traversing a continent and connecting the two great oceans of the globe. It is the noblest achievement the history of the world records, whether considered in relation to its extent, its cost, or the beneficent results that will flow from it. The last rail will be put down with appropriate ceremonies—It is to be laid on a tie of California laurel capped with solid silver, and will be held in its place by a spike of solid gold: significant contributions of the mineral wealth of our Pacific States and Territories.

Two companies have had this work in hand—the Union Pacific, the eastern, and the Central Pacific of California, the western portion of it. The distance from Omaha, on the Missouri, to Sacramento, on the navigable waters of San Francisco, is 1,721 miles. It crosses two immense mountain barriers—the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada ranges. The greatest elevation above the ocean level the former is at Sherman, on the Union Pacific line, where the road reaches an altitude of 8,242 feet, and on the latter at a point where the Nevadas rise to a height of 7,042 feet.

On the first day of January, 1866, about forty miles of the Omaha end of the road were completed, and at the same time there were sixty miles finished east of Sacramento. This made about one hundred miles done at the commencement of that year—and since then, in a space of *three years, four months and eight days*, SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE MILES OF THE ROAD HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, thirteen hundred of which have been through great mountain ranges, in the face of unprecedented obstacles in railroad construction. The whole distance was without inhabitants or cultivation. All the material and force used had to be transported over the line as it progressed.

But let us trace the progress of the road, from the starting point of January, 1866. In the early stages of the construction from the Omaha end there was no railway connecting that frontier settlement with those places to the eastward from which nearly all the supplies of material had to be brought. Every stick of timber, every rail and spike and tool, had to be wagoned for one hundred and seventy-five miles over the common roads of Iowa. It cost more to transport some of the iron materials than their original price at the foundry or rolling mill before the war. Then the Missouri river, without a bridge, was a tremendous obstacle in the way. The workmen themselves had to be sent from the eastern cities. Over these difficulties and others nearly as great the work still went on at the Omaha end, and by the close of 1866, three hundred and five miles were completed. At the close of 1867, there were five hundred and forty miles of completed road, and at the end of 1868 about nine hundred miles, with grading so far done in advance that the Union (or Omaha) Company claimed about a month ago to have about ten hundred and fifty miles so far completed as to give them the right to that much of the line.

Meanwhile the work progressed with great vigor at the California end, although from the more difficult nature of the country, the mileage completed by the Central Pacific Company did not keep pace with the work done on the eastern line. At the close of 1868, the Central Pacific Company had the iron down on about four hundred miles of road, and the grading done to a point abreast of the working parties of the eastern road. A part of their work was over the formidable Sierra Nevada, an abrupt rocky barrier skirting the Pacific, which rises 7,042 feet above the level of the ocean in the short distance of one hundred miles from tide water. This great ascent to the region of almost perpetual snow, required the highest engineering skill, and consumed a great deal of time and money. Over a portion of this section of the road, it had to be protected from the avalanche of snow by "snow sheds," which, in their length, make them the most extensive wooden structures in the world. After the mountains were crossed, and a descent made into the plains, the progress of the western company was almost as wonderful as that of its co-operator or rival, whichever it may be called. The two companies unite to-day at Promontory Point, at the head of Salt Lake, in the very heart of BRIGHAM YOUNG's dominions.

The Government originally agreed to lend its credit to the two companies to the extent of fifty millions of dollars, and up to the 1st of May had issued to the Union Pacific road, $25,998,000, and to the Central Branch, $18,641,000, in six per cent. bonds, making a total to the two companies of $44,639,000. We are not disposed to mar the general rejoicing over the completion of the road by any reference at this time to the alleged misappropriation of funds, or the imperfect construction of some parts of the two lines. We trust this will be subject for the most extensive investigation hereafter, and we have the promise of the Administration that it shall be so.

American enterprise, so much talked of, is illustrated by this grand achievement, so that it can be understood in all parts of the globe as no idle boasting. Six days from ocean to ocean is the time that it will take to cross the continent—not more than it has occupied some of our older citizens to make their business trips to Philadelphia and Baltimore. But the across-the-continent traveler will have accomplished thirty-five hundred miles, surmounted three grand ranges of mountains, crossed mighty rivers and traversed vast plains of uninhabited territory, but lately in the undisputed possession of hostile savages.

WEIGHTIER words are rarely used in formal reports than those in which the coroner's jury on the twenty-four victims of the late Long Island Railroad accident render their verdict: "We find that they came to their death on the morning of April 23d, 1869, by an accident which occurred on the Long Island Railroad, near Willow Tree Station, in the town of Jamaica, in consequence of a car being thrown from the track by a defective rail, and *hold that the Long Island Railroad Company are responsible for said accident by neglecting their duty in keeping their track in proper order.*"

THE sale of the New York canals is much talked in connection with cheap transportation. There are two sides to the question, as we have found out in Pennsylvania. The State management may not be any of the best, but with the canals in the hands of individuals there will be danger of combinations, and evils flowing therefrom a great deal worse than anything yet experienced. The individual management of canals cannot be greatly different from the management of railroads, now so much complained of.

IN the Rochester (N. Y.) Medical College, the utilization of coal dust for driving a 25 horse power steam engine, has been carried to perfection. For eighteen months past, this engine has been run on average of eight hours a day with *coal dust*, at an expense not exceeding $1 80 per day. The coal dust which we are now using costs $1 60 per ton; coal is worth $8 per ton, a clear saving of $6 34 per ton. This saving has been accomplished, after many experiments with all kinds of cheap fuel, by Mr. Draper Stone, engineer, who built the engine expressly for the purpose for which it is used.

IT is mysteriously reported that another Erie storm is brewing which will eclipse all previous affairs of the kind. Fisk, Jr., it is supposed, will occupy in it about the same position that the devil is popularly believed to hold in a gale of wind.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

COTTON.

The History of an Enormous Fabric.

What It Has Accomplished in a Century

Were we asked to point out the textile fabric that affords the historian, the philosopher or the novelist the most ample and varied material for his pen, we would point him to the cotton fields of the South. Whoever will take up a cotton boll from the fields of Georgia or South Carolina, and follow it through the hundreds of hands it must necessarily pass through in the various processes requisite to its greatest utilization, will find ample evidences of genius and perseverance are to be found where the mass are least disposed to look for them—in the development of our natural resources. The history of the utilization of cotton is simply a record of great triumphs—triumphs achieved over the most obstinate obstacles. It is scarcely a century since the means of utilizing cotton was invented; since, however, the fabric has reared and peopled villages, towns and even cities, giving employment to twenty millions of the human family directly, besides affording employment indirectly to many more. Much as it has contributed to peace and prosperity, yet one of the most thrilling pages in the history of the world will hereafter be incomplete unless the reader should the historian fail to explain the powerful influence exerted by the interests involved in the growth and manufacture of the great staple, which we have identified so closely with the development of human life.

The history of the introduction and cultivation of the plant on this continent is in the highest degree interesting, abounding with incidents such as are seldom met with even in the pages of romance. It is not our intention, however, to give a *resume* of the chief steps through which the great staple has finally acquired a power almost authoritative, but rather to sketch in outline the various mechanical processes employed in the manufacture of those articles, with which every inhabitant of the civilized world is familiar, accompanied by a few brief figures exhibiting the growth of what has come to be regarded as an enormous fabric.

CULTIVATION OF THE PLANT.

Cotton, varying in strength and firmness, and numbering as many as thirteen species, is cultivated in the East and West Indias, South America, Egypt and Turkey. The cultivation of the plant in the last mentioned unquestionably was stimulated by our recent war, and the result thus far has not been very promising. Although there is little doubt that cotton goods were familiar to the Pharaohs, their descendants have not been able to produce as good an article, or to present it in a marketable shape eminently desirable, or seriously with the products of our Southern States. Outside of America and India the cultivation of cotton cannot be termed extensive.

The seed is planted early in March and in the early part of April, (according to the climate and location of the land), pretty much in the same manner as corn is planted. Like corn, it is kept free from weeds by plowing and hoeing. When the plant is noticeable, it resembles hunch beans closely. When further advanced, the pods or calix may be examined. The calix is cup shaped, with five obtuse teeth, enclosed in an exterior calix having three clefts, resembling those to be found in the calix of the common mallow. These pods, when ripe, are picked from the plant with the hand and conveyed to the cotton-gin, where they pass between a revolving cylinder in which a number of teeth are fastened in circular rims of iron, and a grating. The teeth or spikes speedily separate the seeds from the fine fiber, which is then pressed and baled for the market. The length and strength of the staple depends largely upon the character of the soil. If the reader will observe the market reports, he will find among other quotations, "ordinary," "good ordinary," "middling," "low middling," "strict middling," "middling (barely)," "good middling," "upland," &c., all of which signifies to the initiated various grades or qualities of the staple. The difference presented by the filaments of the various specimens when examined under a microscope cannot fail to strike the least observant. Although all the fibres seem more or less ribbon-like, their breadth varies from the eighth breadth to the two thousand five hundredth part of an inch!

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN PITTSBURGH.

The business of manufacturing cotton goods was begun in Pittsburgh a few years after the first cotton factory was built on this continent. To bridge from the meagre records of the business, the struggle between the linen and cotton mills was fairly balanced for a time. There are now six cotton mills in Pittsburgh, containing an aggregate of 38,000 spindles, 900 looms, and 475 cards, furnishing employment to 1,500 hands, and manufacturing goods to the value of about $2,000,000 annum. These six mills consume annually about 10,000 bales of cotton. A single establishment,

THE EAGLE COTTON MILLS,

Consumes an average of fifty bales of cotton per week. The bales average four hundred and eighty pounds. The EAGLE COTTON MILLS COMPANY was incorporated in April, 1867, under the general manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania. The mills were established in 1832 by Messrs. Arbuckles & Avery. Since the present Company have taken charge of the works, improved machinery to the value of $60,000 has been introduced, increasing the product of the mill 45 per cent. In order to convey to the general reader an idea of the various processes through which the raw cotton passes ere it reaches the counter of our dry goods stores in the shape of sheeting, we will endeavor to describe the method employed in these mills, as we observed recently.

THE OPENING ROOM.

The first object in the mechanical process is to render perfectly equal in size, consistency and texture the minute fibres composing the filamentous down. As the cotton reaches the factory it is knotted, twisted and packed very unequally in the bales. The latter are conveyed to the opening room, where part of the cotton passed through a machine termed the opener. The cotton gin has performed its work in removing the seed from the pod; the natural convolutions of the fibre, and a few seed still remain, and to the opener is left the task of removing these and disentangling the knots. A workman spreads the cotton upon an endless apron, which carries it forward to a pair of feed rolls, which in their turn pass it into a large cylinder. Inside the cylinder is a shaft, upon the ends of which two cross pieces are placed, and to which are attached four arms, extending the entire length of the shaft. These arms revolve in such a manner as to open the cotton, and at the same time operate like a fan. As fast as the cotton passes through the opener, it is conveyed through

THE FLUES.

A distance of eighty-five feet, across to the lapping room. The trunk is constructed of wood, in the form of a huge flue, with equal sides, and divided into two compartments by means of a wire seive, placed a few inches from the bottom. Beginning at the opener, it describes an S, reaching the third floor, and is continued in a straight line to the lapping room, where it makes an abrupt curve, discharging the cotton in a large bin, or compartment. The cotton is forced through the trunk by the opener, which acts upon it like an ordinary fan. All the heavy foreign substances drop through the wire screen, over which the cotton glides with extraordinary rapidity into

THE LAPPING ROOM.

The opener has simply opened up the cotton. It has not as straightened the fibres, it has not even cleaned the cotton thoroughly. When it arrives at the lappers, a considerable amount of dirt still remains in it. It is the business of the lapper to remove this, and to prepare the cotton for the cards, where the fibre is straightened and arranged in parallel lines. The lapper is composed of grooved drawing rolls, to draw the cotton, a beater, a huge revolving cylinder constructed of wire, and a series of rolls which take up the cotton as fast as it passes through the machine, and pass it on to a moveable beam or roller in laps, or widths corresponding to that of the cards. An endless apron, operated like that attached to the opener, but constructed of slats of wood, presenting an appearance similar to the grooves of a washboard, carries the cotton forward to the small iron rollers, which pass it into the beater. The beater is simply a shaft, with crosspieces at the ends, to which are attached two arms extending the entire length of the shaft, all composed of steel. These arms revolving at the rate of two thousand five hundred a minute, separate the fibre and loosen the remaining dust at the same time. The greater portion of the dirt drops, and the cotton is caught upon the revolving wire cylinder, whirled around rapidly, the light dust and fragments passing through it, and the cotton discharged on the opposite side comparatively clean. As it emerges from the cylinder, it is caught up in beautiful level laps, and wound upon the adjustable wooden roll alluded to. These laps are passed through a second lapper, wound upon a second adjustable beam, and placed in rows exhibiting a fleecy whiteness, preparatory to their arrival to

THE CARDING ROOM.

The opening, lapping and carding rooms in the Eagle Mills occupy the first or ground floor, the last mentioned being in the center. Here we found seventy-seven carding machines. The business of this machine is to arrange the fibres in parallel lines. We have said that the first object in the mechanical process is to render the minute filaments equal in size, consistency and texture. The manner in which this is accomplished is really wonderful. Fine, stiff wire, of perfectly even lengths are passed through heavy leather and bent in a peculiar shape. These are placed so close together as to barely admit the blade of a penknife between them. We will say that a leather belt thus prepared as wide as the lapper when opened, is placed upon a revolving cylinder, and enclosed with a number of wooden slats, lined in a similar manner, all numbered. The mutual action of these opposite surfaces, with their stiff, but elastic teeth set in opposite directions, draws the filaments to their greatest elongation, and this, in a word, is the process termed carding. The laps are brought to the card, caught up by the feed rolls, at one side, and emerge at the other in the shape of fleecy drapery, which passes through a metal groove, or trumpet, on to a set of condensing rolls, and thence into a long tin can or box, where it falls on an endless belt, which carries it to the railway head. One of the most beautiful and perfect pieces of mechanism we ever examined is attached to the card machine. Formerly, the attendant was required to lift the slats enclosing the revolving cylinder in rotation, in order to clean them. This is now accomplished by machinery with a regularity and precision truly wonderful. Beginning at the side of the card next the feed rolls, the machinery picks up, carries back the slat, removes the cotton and replaces it. At the end of a short interval, it takes up another, and thus repeats the process until the end is reached.

THE RAILWAY HEAD.

As the cotton leaves the card, it passes in the form of a sliver, or narrow belt, to the railway head. Eleven of these slivers are added to each other in succession, and mounting to the railway head, pass through a second groove, through a pair of rolls, and down into a large tin can, or receiver, in a continuous torrent, in a single sliver. The railway head is another triumph of mechanical genius. Should a single one of the eleven slivers which pass through it break, or a card suddenly cease in its operation, the machine immediately adjusts the size and weight of the sliver.

THE DRAWING FRAME.

The slivers, as they leave the railway head, are conveyed in the receiving barrels to the drawing frames, where four slivers become concentrated in one. Thus we have the work of forty-four cards presented at this stage in the form of a single fleecy sliver. In the drawing frames they are next conveyed to the coarse speeders, where they are reduced and receive their first twist. Another set of speeders reduce them still more, and the slivers, now termed rovings, are wound tightly on large bobbins, and conveyed to the

SPINNING ROOM,

Which is in the second story. We found in this room fifty-five machines, each containing one hundred and forty-four spindles. The machines are termed ring spinning frames. The mounting and operation of the spindles is too complicated to be explained, or easily understood, even had we space to describe it. Suffice it to say that a modern spinning jenny, perhaps, the most ingenious combined apparatus in the entire range of industrial inventions. The slivers have already received a twist before entering this department. Here, however, they are spun into threads of any required thickness. A single attendant accomplishes more work with one of these machines than five hundred women achieved in the days of the distaff, and does it infinitely better. In fact, no human discretion, or no human hand could discharge so faithfully, and with such a delicacy and accuracy of touch the duties accomplished by the machinery of a cotton mill.

WINDING THE SPOOLS.

From the spinning room, the yarn in the bobbins is conveyed to the warping room, where it is wound on spools. The small bobbins are placed on spindles and wound upon large bobbins or spools, in order to secure a continuation of thread. The process is very simple; racks or frames containing spindles for the large and small bobbins, are placed opposite each other; the first set in motion, when they are rapidly filled from the smaller.

MAKING THE WARP.

In this, one of the most interesting and beautiful of the processes, the large spools are placed in a semi-circle frame opposite an ingeniously constructed apparatus termed the warper, made in such a manner as to admit of the introduction and removal of a light beam, around which the threads forming the warp are wound. Upon this center-beam two hundred and nineteen ends or threads are run. The ends of the thread are passed over a series of rollers and through a drop wire, so delicately arranged that the snapping of a single thread causes the machine to stop. The threads are distributed upon the beam with the greatest uniformity both in tension and space.

DRESSING THE THREAD.

When the warp is prepared, eight of these beams are removed, placed in an upright frame, carefully unwound, sized and rewound upon a single beam. The frames supporting the beams are a considerable distance apart. The intermediate space is occupied by the size or dressing rollers, a heated drum for drying the thread, and a fan, which, placed upon the floor beneath the thread, assists in drying it. The sizing, of a consistency of starch, is placed in a trough beneath the rollers. That which revolves in the size is composed of wood, the upper one is constructed of soapstone covered with cloth. Having passed through these, the thread next passes over the heated drum, and is carried forward to the beam which is to serve as the loom beam.

THE THREADING THE HARNESS.

Still one more operation is necessary before the weaver can use the warp. This is termed "drawing in the harness." The harness of a modern loom is composed of strong threads with a loop in the center, varnished in order to give it smoothness and stiffness. As every loop must contain a thread, and each center beam contains one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two ends, the reader will doubtless be surprised to learn that these ends are picked through by a girl in one hour and twenty minutes. Four girls supply two hundred looms! Sitting in their chairs, with the harness lying before them, they have every facility that can be afforded, yet these four must move their hands deftly.

WEAVING THE CLOTH.

A modern loom may be said to require little or no labor, further than the attendance necessary to supply the shuttles, which fly at the rate of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty movements per minute, according to the quality of goods manufactured. Each loom in the Eagle Cotton Mills produces forty-three and a half yards per day. At the present time the average is a trifle above this, being forty-four yards and eighty-three one hundredths per loom.!!

QUALITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOODS.

From the looms, the sheeting is conveyed to the baling and measuring room, where it is measured, stamped and pressed in bales. The measuring is done by machinery. Three persons measure, stamp and bale all the sheeting manufactured in this establishment. We observed the marker stamping several lots for Pittsburgh firms. The greater portion of all the goods made in the establishment are disposed of in the western market, but a large portion is consumed immediately in our own neighborhood!!. The goods made in the Eagle Mills will compare very favorably with any made in the country. The same remark applies to the services of one of the most experienced managers in the country, who has brought to his assistance the latest and costliest of the best of improved machinery.

MOTIVE MATERIAL, MOTIVE POWER, &c.

The motive power is supplied by a Corliss engine, 26-inch cylinder, four feet stroke, twenty foot fly wheel—about three hundred horse power. The lot upon which the Eagle Mills, which occupy two buildings, one three, the other four stories in height, stands, is two hundred and seventy feet by one hundred and eighty-seven feet, and lies in the square bounded by Sandusky, Robinson and Isabella streets, and Arbuckle's alley. The entire establishment is heated by steam, affords employment to two hundred and seventy-five hands. In conclusion, we may add that the capital of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company is paid up; amounts to $1,000,000.

"Cotton has been known to the world ever since the days of Herodotus. Two thousand years ago Herodotus described it under the name of 'tree-wool, which grew in India' and which, he tells us, 'instead of seed, produced wool.' He describes the garments made from it. Pliny and other writers also enter with great particularity into the description of the bowls and veils made of cotton, which were produced in Egypt. These however, were prized as a species of industry, and were worn by the select few. Even as late as 1600 cotton was a little known and very expensive material, and its use in Europe for many years was limited to Candia wicks. The first book printed in England in 1606. Prior to that time it was imported into Europe from Candia, a city of Malabar, from which the French, who exacted it, called it Candie, and in the middle of the seventeenth century, appropriated the name, making it cotton. The first cotton fabrics, or rather goods, up to 1767-9, was conducted under great difficulties and had to be mixed with linen. The difficulties—the invention of the spinning jenny by Hargreaves, and the subsequent improvements made by Richard Arkwright gave the first powerful impetus to the industry. In 1781 Arkwright's first mill for the cotton plant may be said to have begun with the year 1769. The great invention was followed by this pioneer in the business of manufacturing cotton goods are still to be seen in operation in our large factories. Hargreaves's spinning jenny was first operated in 1767, in 1769 Arkwright perfected his machinery.

"Previous to 1760 the consumption of American cotton in Great Britain was 50 per annum. During the next three years of war, the product of India advanced from 60,000 bales to 1,500,000 per annum, and American cotton was reduced to 40 per cent. Notwithstanding these increased irrigation, and the rapid development of railroad facilities, agricultural India would seem from present indications that by the end of the year 1869 she will be supplying the greater portion of cotton demanded by the world. Ten years ago England consumed only took 250,000 bales annually from England. In 1867 it took 1,000,000, in addition to 500,000 imported direct. The general tone of the reports from Egypt, India and Turkey, although in the main favorable, render the conclusion irresistible that cotton in this country has not only reached the height of its importance, but that it is destined to become a power in the world in a higher and broader sense than when it held four millions of blacks (and not a few whites), in absolute subjection. The land of the Pharaohs and the sands of India cannot successfully compete with it.

"The first cotton factory built in America was erected by Slucket, Rhode Island, in 1790 by an Englishman named Slater. It boasted twenty four spindles. At that time not a single pound of American cotton was exported to England. As late as 1800 or 1801 the entire value of American cotton in England was comprised in a single bag. According to British statistics, the cotton consumed in the last years, from 1840 to 1850, amounted to 2,235,936,000, eighty per cent. of which was exported from the United States."

In Cramer's almanac for 1804, we find that "carded and spun cotton, by carding engine and spinning jenny to the value of $1,000" was made in 1803. In 1808, Mr. Cramer tells us, "two very important machines have lately been erected and are now in operation. The one a cotton factory which spin 100 hanks per day at a time, with the assistance of a man and a boy." If Mr. Cramer were to drop in on the cotton mills of this 9,000 spindles, 200 looms, and all carding machines in a single establishment. This is a trifle better than Mr. Cramer's anticipation in 1810, when we are told that one of the two cotton mills then "ran 60 spindles," and the other "contemplated a number nearly 200." The products of these concerns are set down at $20,000, and to heighten the interest of the reminiscence, we may add that the machines were run by mules.

The value of the linen fabrics in 1804 nearly equaled the cotton. In 1857 the products of the cotton mills are given at a trifle over $25,000. As late as 1857, when six factories were in operation, they had a total of 21,500 spindles, 318 looms, worked up annually 4,230 bales, and employed 800 hands. In 1857 Mr. Thomas gives the number of spindles at 36,956, looms 659, cards 57, consuming annually 6,350 bales, producing 8,100,440 yards of sheeting, valued at $405,022, yarn worth $574,000, and cordage valued at $47,628—a total of $1,026,650.

"The Board of Directors comprise the following: Capt. Chas. W. Batchelor, J. W. Cook, J. W. Dalzell, Wm. Phillips, and Jos. Dilworth.

"Last year, in ten months' running time, this establishment produced one million nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and six yards of sheetings, equal to one thousand and ninety six miles in length. The Eagle mills make also seven inch drum brown sheetings, yarns, carpet chain, twine, batting, and candle wick, plain colored and twilled. The concern uses middling uplands altogether.

"We imported cotton goods from England in 1861 to the value of $13,000,000, and in 1866 to the value of $60,000,000, the total value of imports from Europe to the United States in 1866 amounted to $140,729,676. The leading items were iron, linen, woolen, wool mixed and cotton goods. The three last stand on the list thus: Linen, $16,000,000; woolen, $18,000,000; cotton, $16,000,000. When these figures are reduced one-third we will be in a prosperous condition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Prompt attention given to the collection of Claims in Blair, Bedford, Huntingdon and Cambria counties. Correspondence in English or German solicited. Refers to J. T. Wray & Bro., 29 and 31 Seventh street, Pittsburgh; W. H. Cassidy, Second National Bank; A. S. Bell, Esq., Pittsburgh; F. W. Jenkins & Co., Liberty street, Pittsburgh; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,
LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy.
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.
☞Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Real Estate Savings Bank,
APRIL 30th, 1869.
ASSETS.
Bonds and Mortgages $166,696 15
U. S. 6-20 Bonds, 6 per cent. 25,000 00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, 6 per 25,000 00
Real Estate 2,740 47
Office Furniture 318 60
Cash 33,737 12
Total $555,193 34
LIABILITIES.
Amount due Depositors $503,343 12
Interest due Depositors, May 1, 1869 ..... 18,823 09
Contingent Fund 3,027 13
Total $555,193 34
A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.
The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing Statement correct.
H. CHILDS,
WM. A. SMITH,
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, JR.,
May 1st, 1869. Committee.
President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—WM. H. SMITH.
Secretary—E. H. CHILDS.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, C. G. Hussey,
Isaac Jones, Jacob Painter,
L. W. C. Bidwell, Nicholas Voegtly,
Harvey Childs, Wm. H. Smith.
Dr. J. K. Moorhead,
INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable in Depositors' May and November, when not drawn for. The profits will be added to the principal, and compounded.
Open for Deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily; also, on Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.
Office, 62 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Etna and Twelfth Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery,
STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS,
IMPROVED NAIL MACHINES, and
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
☞Special attention is called to the
Cameron Direct Acting
BLOWING ENGINE,
Manufactured solely by us.

REMOVAL.
JOHN FULLERTON
HAS REMOVED HIS
TOBACCO MANUFACTORY
TO NO. 279 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE SEVENTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the Tobacco Trade in all its branches. In addition to the well-known and highly esteemed Brands which he will always keep, he will also on hand a large assortment of Richmond and Louisville Tobaccos, an extensive and select stock of Cigars, imported and domestic, and all articles in his line.
Country Merchants and City Dealers supplied on the lowest possible terms.

MAY AND JULY
COUPONS.
Cashed Gold Drafts on California Issued
POST PAYMENTS
Made under guarantee of the North German Post-office Department and Drafts in large amounts on Paris, London, Berlin and Frankfort A.M., sold at quotations.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Corner Wood and Fifth Avenue.

STEM WINDING
Waltham Watches
3-4 PLATE.
16 AND 20 SIZES.
To the manufacture of these Fine Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, no less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches are unsurpassed anywhere.
In this country the manufacture of these fine grade of Watches is not even attempted, except at Waltham.
JAMES R. REED & CO.,
Tyhs 68 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

1,000 BOXES
OF
INITIAL PAPER.
We have just received ONE THOUSAND BOXES OF INITIAL PAPER, which we will sell at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF
50 CENTS PER BOX.
Each box contains one Quire of Paper, and one package of Envelopes. It is each paper as usually retails at 30 cents per quire, and the Envelopes at 20 cents per pack. The stamping of the same, if done to order, would cost at least 30 cents, making 80 cents in all. We sell the box at 50 cents, thus making it cheaper by 30 cents than the same paper can be put up for a box at a time.
Notwithstanding its extraordinary cheapness, we furnish it to the Trade so that they can make a handsome profit.
J. L. READ & SON,
102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CONCENTRATED LYE,
Babbitt's Potash, 1lb. cans;
Natrona Potash, 1lb. cans;
Colgate's Cakes;
Sponges, "Turkey Bath;"
Sponges, "Sheeps Wool;"
Vermillion, English and Chinese;
Vermillion, American;
Glue, White;
Glue, Common and No. 1;
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

BLAIR'S
Liquid Rennet,
For making in a few minutes a variety of
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
The convenience and nicety of this article over the former cumbrous and uncertain way of preparing SLIP, JUNKET and PRUGGLAC, will recommend it at once to all housekeepers. These are Desserts so Economical, Delicious and Healthful. The demand is constantly increasing for this valuable addition to household economy, which is convincing proof of its superior merits. We know of nothing so simple and convenient, especially to those residing in the country. The SLIP or JUNKET, made with fresh milk and cream, is an excellent food for children, and as a dessert for the table can be prepared with little trouble and expense in a few minutes. It is also well adapted to the Sick and convalescent, making one of the most delicate, refreshing and nutritious diets, imparting strength and health to the weakened and convalescent. Full directions are attached to each Bottle, which are packed in heavy pasteboard boxes of one dozen each. Single Bottle 25 cents. Box containing One Doz

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Co. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.

Secured by 1,632,000 Acres of Choice Land, and by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and Franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. per annum.

Holders of 5-20 Bonds can exchange them for these desirable Securities, at a profit of nearly 20 per cent. A limited amount for sale upon favorable terms and full particulars furnished by

Jas. T. Brady & Co.

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869.

The local money market keeps in a very active condition. Checking is reported heavy, and there is a very full discount demand. It seems that the favorable movement in the market which we noticed last week has been checked, and there is a close discrimination exercised by the banks in the dispensing of loans. Discount places generally report a scarcity of loanable funds, but it is expected in a few days the market will take a favorable turn.

—In New York there appears to have been an effort to make money scarce, through holding off the market the proceeds of the sales of stocks by parties operating in the interests of lower prices for stocks, which mainly accounts for the greater activity in loans for the last three days. The banks there, however, are in an easy position, and are still receiving money from the interior; so that these efforts are of little account, and so far from exciting any uneasiness, rather elicit a smile at the impotence of the ill-timed attempt.

—The sharp advance in gold and the decline in bonds are the prominent features of the New York market to-day. Gold closed at an advance of 2¾ per cent. above yesterday's rates at four o'clock. Jay Cooke & Co. in their circular, received by Messrs. McVay & Co., remark as follows on the cause of the decline:

"The unexpected advance in interest rate of the Bank of England to-day from 4 to 5 per cent. was the occasion of a decline in five-twenties in London to 79¾, from which at the close they had recovered to 79¾. The change in interest is due to local causes, and probably in a great measure to the recent large offerings of continental gold and foreign securities, and is designed to check excessive absorption of funds by such loans as would draw heavily upon the reserve of the banks.

"In the Continental cities money continues abundant, and the investment demand for our bonds is undiminished.

"The market to-day the German houses have been large buyers of 5-20's, and orders received from Frankfort and Berlin have been countermanded.

"Bonds opened at ¼ per cent. decline, but this soon recovered, and at the close they are strong all through the list, with good demand at quoted figures. Money is more abundant to-day—evidence that the stringency of the past few days was not natural."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	118¾	118⅝	118⅝
1862, 6's	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1864 5-20's	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
1865 5-20's	116	115⅞	115⅞
1865 5-20's new	116	115⅞	115⅞
1867 5-20's	116	115⅞	115⅞
1868 5-20's	116	115⅞	115⅞
10-40's	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
Gold	137¾	137¼	137¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 6.	May 7.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½	119¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	117¾	118¼	½	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	114	113¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	115¾	115¾		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	116	115¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, July, 1865, 1867	116	115¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867, 1868	116	115¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868, 1868	116	115¾		¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange Office Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 7, 1869.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
N. Y. Central	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	179¼	179⅛	178⅞	179
Hudson River	155	155	155⅛	155⅝	155⅝	155½	155⅝
Harlem	149¾	150	150	150	150	150	150
Reading	96	96⅛	95½	96	96	96	96
Mich. Central	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Cleve. and Pitts.	91¾	91¾	91¾	92	92	92	92
Fort Wayne	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾
Chicago and North.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do preferred	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleve. and Toledo	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Rock Island	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Tol. and Wabash	73¾	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Do preferred	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Chicago and Alton	157¾	159	159	159	159	159	159
St. Paul	77	78	78	78	78	78	78
Do preferred	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Western U. Tel	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	60	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
Merch. U. Express	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
American M.U.Ex.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 8, 1869.

From George H. Anderson & Co.'s hide and leather report.

The past week has been without noticeable change.

Our reports firm all the markets east and west show a moderately active trade with no accumulation of stock. Our own market is in about the same condition. Rough leather, which has been arriving in very limited quantities is now coming forward more freely and as the season advances we may expect a continued increase in receipts from the fact that a number of tanners have not been working up hides for some time previous to about four months back when they resumed operations and have been making up lost time by running the yards to their full capacity.

The demand for hides during the week has been good, but only for desirable lots of light and medium weights. Heavy hides are neglected and buyers can in a measure make their own terms. The lighter grade of hides are scarce, and prices for prime lots are well maintained.

Below are quotations from prices actually realized:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, heavy	34@35c	Black bridle ₱ doz	$55@60
Oak sole, middle and light	36@37c	Fair bridle ₱ doz	46@50
	33@35c	Saddler's skirting	37@40c
Rough oak	30@31c	Shoe skirting	34@36c
Hemlock sole	30@31c	Hemlock calf, heavy	30@32c
Waxed upper ₱ ft	28@30c	Red sole B A mid	31@33c
Wax upper	26@27c	Red sole Orinoco	30@31c
Hemlock leather	24@26c	No. 1 pad skins ₱	70@75c
No. 1 oak harness	42@45c	doz	
Extra shaved h'rs	47c		
HIDES.			
Green salted 40 to 45 average	8@9½c	Green salted 50 and upward	11@12 c
Green salted 40 to 50 average	9@10 c	Green Bigbee	8 c
Green salted 50 to 60 average	10@11c	Green salted selected	12@13c
Green salted 60 to 75 average	11@12c	Green salted light	13@14 c
Green salted 75 to 25 average	12@13c	Green salt calf	18@20 c
		Green Bigbee calf	12 c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 8, 1869. }

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	42@50c	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Cavendish	70@75c	Rough & Ready	80@1 00
Twist	60@70c	Scotch Snuff	75c
Navy	60@70c	Spanish Snuff	40@50c
Myrtle Navy	70@80c	Rappee Snuff	40@50c
Unlimited Navy	75@80c	Plug and Dry	30@35c
Reading Eagle	$1		

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	176⅝	179	2¾	
Hudson River	155	155⅝	⅝	
Harlem	149¾	150	¼	
Reading	96	96		
Mich. Central	140	140		
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾		
Illinois Central	145	145		
Cleve. and Pittsburg	91¾	92	¼	
Fort Wayne	149¾	149¾		
Chicago and North.	85¾	85¾		
Do preferred	97	97		
Cleve. and Toledo	104½	104½		
Rock Island	125¾	125¾		
Tol. and Wabash	73¾	72½		¼
Do preferred	77	77		
Chicago and Alton	157¾	159	1¼	
St. Paul	77	78	1	
Do preferred	86	85¾		¼
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	91¾	91¾		
Western U. Tel	42¾	42¾		
Adams Express	60	60¼	¼	
Merch. U. Express	15	15		
American M.U.Ex.	40¾	40¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	36½	36½		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, 1869.

Trade generally continues quiet and without much activity in any branch of business. The changes will be found noted below.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a moderate supply of common quality, but choice are scarce. We quote fair to good at $5 50@6 00, and choice at $6 25@7 00 ₱ barrel.

BACON—Market dull for small white at 8½@9c ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The best sells at from 33@35c for a very little at the latter figure. Common is in good supply at from 25@28c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—Sales at 18@19c ₱ doz. There is not much of a supply on hand.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair trade doing. We quote shoulders at 14c; rib sides 16¾@16¾c; clear sides 17½@17¾c; sugar cured hams 19c, and canvassed do 20c; plain hams 17½@18c; dried beef 21c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 19½c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 13½c ₱ lb, and in kegs 15@15½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 55 @1 58 and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@.

CHEESE—There are considerable receipts of new choice but generally poor in quality. Strictly choice Goshen commands 21½@22c; New York factory 21c; Ohio factory 20c, and Western Reserve 16@18c ₱ lb; sales of Sweitzer at 20c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Market dull and prices nominal and unquotable. Onion sets sell at 50@55 ₱ bush, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice peaches are in light supply, with sales of quarter-at 16@17c per lb; 16@17c, and 19@20c for choice halves. Dried apples sell at 13@14½c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 20; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $2 00; for seconds, $1 80, and for chop $1 50.

SEED—Clover seed is in light demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

FLOURS—Market overstocked and dull at nominal prices. Sales of 2 cars Peachblows on 3 months at $6 75. From stores we quote Peachblows and Buckeyes at $6 ₱ barrel and Early Rose at $5 50@6 00; choice spring in barrels $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill finest seven brands, in barrels, $9 70, and in sacks $9 ₱ 00; double-extra in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 30; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks at $7 70; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks, $7 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl, of 4 bushels, $5 75, and by the bushel 80@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is more doing in grain. Oats on the track are hardly quotable at more than 65@70c, though some few sales are occasionally made a trifle higher. The best figures for car corn on the track are 78@80c. Rye is quiet at $1 00@1 03. Red winter wheat is more active at $1 45@1 90, as to quality. Barley dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Trade good. We quote high-wines at 90@92c ₱ gallon. Common rectified, 95c and proof rectified $1 05; half rye and half corn, $1 15; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 8, 1869. }

The market yesterday was quiet, with but few transactions reported.

The following dispatches were posted on Change:

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Market strong and very little offering. Spot 42¾; May 1st, or later half 42¾; June, 43@43¼; lines May to December, 43½@43¾; May and September, the Crude in bbls, 23½c, and in bulk 18½c.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Sales unchanged; crude, 17½c, and refined 43c, with a quiet market.

OIL CITY, May 7.—Market very quiet and nothing doing, prices nominal. Nothing offering at all, and no transactions reported.

BUFFALO, May 7—10 P. M.—Market a little firmer at $5 50@5 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 7—4 P. M.—Market has been rather dull to-day, and no transactions that can be reported. Market closed quite dull. Buyers at $5 00, and sellers holding at $5 50.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 7.—Closing prices last evening: Crude in fair demand at lower prices, Bid, 17@17½c, and asked 18c. Refined quiet at about 42½c on spot. Sales for all May at 43¾ 43½c, considerable more normal. Nothing later on P. T. The market opened firm, P. L. S. to W., 42½; S. W., 43c, and crude 18c. Dispatches from Oil City report the market easier and nominally 17¾c for crude, and 42½c for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7—Market firm; P. L. S. to W., 42½c; S. W., 42¾@43c, and crude 18c.

OIL CITY, May 7—Market opened dull at 53 70 on brand gauge cars. Eastern advices intimidated the market, but there is a fair demand at advanced prices. Held at $5 90 on the brand gauge.

CRUDE OIL—There were but few transactions in the market yesterday, but at the close it seemed a little firmer, all sellers offering crude 18½@18¾c. We have sales only reported of 500 bbls, early delivery, at 18½c, and 1,000 bbls do 40 to 45 gravity at 18½c.

REFINED OIL—The market is unchanged from those last noticed, but there is a firmer feeling in the trade, although up to the close there was but little disposition to operate, and no sales were reported. The nominal quotations are for May, July and August 42½c; June 43c; July 43c; May and June 43½c; May to July 43½c; May to September 42½c; June to September 43c. Money is more abundant to-day—evidence that the stringency of the past few days was not natural."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	118¾	118⅝	118⅝
1862, 6's	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1864 5-20's	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
1865 5-20's	116	115⅞	115⅞
1865 5-20's new	116	115⅞	115⅞
1867 5-20's	116	115⅞	115⅞
1868 5-20's	116	115⅞	115⅞
10-40's	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
Gold	137¾	137¼	137¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 6.	May 7.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½	119¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	117¾	118¼	½	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	114	113¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	115¾	115¾		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	116	115¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, July, 1865, 1867	116	115¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867, 1868	116	115¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868, 1868	116	115¾		¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange Office Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 7, 1869.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
N. Y. Central	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	179¼	179⅛	178⅞	179
Hudson River	155	155	155⅛	155⅝	155⅝	155½	155⅝
Harlem	149¾	150	150	150	150	150	150
Reading	96	96⅛	95½	96	96	96	96
Mich. Central	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Cleve. and Pitts.	91¾	91¾	91¾	92	92	92	92
Fort Wayne	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾
Chicago and North.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do preferred	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleve. and Toledo	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Rock Island	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Tol. and Wabash	73¾	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Do preferred	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Chicago and Alton	157¾	159	159	159	159	159	159
St. Paul	77	78	78	78	78	78	78
Do preferred	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Western U. Tel	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	60	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
Merch. U. Express	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
American M.U.Ex.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The testimony in the case of the United vs. John Sandles, reported yesterday on trial, was concluded yesterday, but a verdict had not been rendered at the hour of adjournment.

Two true bills were rendered against Wm. Hogg, indicted for violating the provisions of the Revenue law relating to distillers.

Court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Stern & Stein vs. the owners of the steamboat Urtida, the jury was withdrawn and the case continued at the cost of plaintiff.

Courtney vs. Cassiday; action on a promissory note. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1 16 33.

Hewson, White & Co. vs. Jackson et al. Action on a book account. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $2,568 25.

P. Magee, Jr., vs. J. H. De Knight. This was a *sci fa.* on a mortgage. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,027 30, subject to the opinion of the court on the question of law reserved. The jury found further that plaintiff's attorney was not induced to receive from defendant the arrears of interest, viz: $84, in consequence of the representation of defendant that he had been directed by plaintiff to pay said interest to the said attorney.

A motion was made for a new trial and reasons filed in the case of Calhoun & Co. vs. McKine & Co.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Preston et al. vs. N. B. Hogg et al., previously reported, the jury found a verdict for plaintiffs.

Spear et & McKay vs. John Welsh; action on a book account. The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $148 50.

Judge Hampton will take up the cases on his list the coming week.

The Borough of Millvale.

The annual election of officers of the borough of Millvale will take place on Wednesday, the 19th inst., and a lively canvass is anticipated, growing out of the rapidly increasing wants of this flourishing community. A school house must be built upon the most eligible site that can be procured, the present building long since having fulfilled its mission. Streets and avenues, which now exist only on the borough map, and the "Poor Farm" plat, must be opened up, by direct lines, and private and mutual arrangements between individuals and turnpike corporations must no longer be allowed to injuriously effect the interests of citizens. Peculiar interests are manifested by many property owners of the borough in the purchase of a farm for the Allegheny City Home, or rather in the vacation of one now used for the poor of the city, it being generally understood, some two years since, when part of the farm was sold out in lots, that the balance would be disposed of within two years. Many purchased because of that stipulation, and are now patiently waiting for the Directors of the Home to satisfy the general expectation, as a number of lots cannot be profitably improved until the whole plat is varated according to the map as recorded. The running of the many trains of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad through the borough limits, at too high a rate of speed, is also a matter of complaint, and the new officers are expected to attend to these and many other matters affecting the general welfare of the residents. The election, therefore, is a most important one, and should call out a full vote.

Western Pennsylvania Medical Association.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It will be interesting to your readers to know that the Allegheny Valley Medical Association, in order to keep pace with its own growth and the spirit of the times, reorganized on April 6th ult., under the style and title of "The Western Pennsylvania Medical Association." This society is composed of most of the physicians along the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and adjoining locations, and meets at the different towns on the road, alternately on the first Tuesday of each month, for the mutual interest, benefit and clinical experience of the professists, but ultimately for the welfare of the people at large. It was founded in the reorganization, on the basis of the State and County Medical Associations, and is independent of them only for reasons of convenience. The officers elect for 1869 are as follows: President, David Alter, M. D., Freeport; Vice President, R. L. McCurdy, M. D., Freeport; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hunter, M. D., Leechburg; Treasurer, Thos. Galbraith, M. D., Tarentum; Corresponding Secretary, L. R. Metzgar, M. D., East Liberty; Censors, C. B. Gillespie, M. D., Freeport; Wm. M. Bryar, M. D., Apollo; David Alter, Jr., M. D., Parnassus. The next meeting will be held at Blairsville, June 1st. COR. SEC.

Body Recovered.

In our issue of the 15th ult., we published an item taken from the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, referring to the drowning of John A. Prosper, engineer of the United Statessurvey boat Tidioute, which occurred at an early hour on the morning of the 10th, near Wheeling. It appears that he was oiling the wheel at the time, but it is not certainly known how the accident happened, as his disappearance was not noticed until the steam safety valve began to blow off. In the meantime, the water having got below the gauge cocks, and having no other engineer aboard, the steamer was landed at Moundsville. A party then went down the river some seven or eight miles, in a skiff, and made diligent search for his body, but without success. On Thursday evening last, the body was recovered at a place called Powhatan, some twenty miles below Wheeling. Mrs. Prosper, wife of the deceased, who resides in Allegheny City, was informed by telegraph yesterday of the finding of the body, and immediately dispatched to have it sent here. A widow and two children are left to mourn his loss.

The Opening of Rebecca Street.

The project for the opening of Rebecca street, Allegheny, through from Craig to Federal, will probably be brought before Councils at their next meeting. This improvement has been advocated by the residents of the First ward, for a long time, and strongly opposed by those who imagine that their property will be injured thereby. The opening will necessitate the removal of two houses fronting on Craig street, the two buildings at Nos. 75 and 77, on the west side of Federal street, and will also take off about nine and a half feet from the rear part of the Pearl Mill building. The buildings named are the only ones, we believe, which will be interfered with. If the street should be opened it will give a continuous thoroughfare from Federal street to the lower part of the Sixth ward, as Rebecca street in terrects Beaver avenue, the main thoroughfare of the Lower borough of Manchester, at the foot of Western avenue.

Health Report.

Dr. W. Spively, M. D., Physician to the Board of Health, reports twenty-five interments in the city for the week ending May 21, of which eleven were adults and fourteen children. The deaths of the adults resulted as follows: From drowning, one; old age, one; unknown, two; hanging, one; tuberculosis, four; anasarca, one; hydropericardits, one. The children's deaths were, from burning one; dysentery, one; diarrhea, one; enteritis, one; convulsions, one; whooping cough, two; fetters, one; cerebral congestion, one; scarlet fever, one; typhoid fever, one; still-born, one. Seven of the children were under one year of age, and one of the adults was between ninety and one hundred. There were nine males and sixteen females; twenty-three white and two colored.

Decoration Day.

The committee appointed by the recent convention of the Grand Army of the Republic **to make the necessary arrangements for decorating the graves of our fallen soldiers on the 30th of May, hereby invite all organizations in the country which intend to participate in** the solemn ceremony, to notify the Secretary of such intention, and send at least one representative to meet with the committee at three o'clock, Friday afternoon, May 14th, at City Hall. All patriotic churches, Sunday Schools, Schools, Fire Companies and Societies are urged to take the matter in hand at once, and report their action to the Committee, that they may know what arrangements to make. Address J. F. Denniston, Secretary, Pittsburgh.

AQUATICS.—THREE MILE SCULL RACE—RACE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—Fred Bright, of the McKee boat club, and Richard Sweitser, of the Chambers Club, both of Birmingham, will row a three mile scull race this afternoon on the Upper Monongahela course. The race is for a purse of $100, and should the day prove favorable, a large crowd of the sporting fraternity will be present.

An exciting race is arranged to take place at Louisville, Kentucky, this afternoon, between the double shell boats, Carrie and Morris McDonald, the former being rowed by Fred Wolf, of this city, and N. Stenson, while the latter will be manned by Dennis Whitman and Jas. Pifurn. The distance rowed will be two miles, and the stake five hundred dollars. Both crews have been in training for some time past and **an exciting struggle is anticipated.**

SLIGHTLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon as the Chicago Express train was leaving the Union Depot, an intoxicated Hibernian attempted to get on the rear car attached to the train. He caught hold of the iron railing on the platform, but was unable to pull himself up, and in this situation, with his feet and legs dragging on the ground, he was drawn for a considerable distance. A gentleman who observed the inebriate released his grasp from the railing, and he fell on the track and slightly injured himself by coming in contact with the cobble stones.

THE MARBURY STREET MYSTERY—INQUEST CONCLUDED.—Coroner Clawson yesterday afternoon concluded the inquest in the case of the unknown man found dead on Marbury street, at an early hour Wednesday morning. Officer Foltz testified that the man was alive, and moaning, when he first discovered him, and when he raised him up he cried, "O, let me alone." He supposed him to be drunk, and when he got a wheelbarrow to convey him to the lock-up it was found that he had died. No one could be found to identify the deceased, and the jury found that he came to his death from some cause to them unknown.

PATENTS ISSUED.—The following patents were issued at the United States Patent Office, each bearing date of May 4, 1869:

Miley saw-mill—L. Morrison and A. G. Harms, Allegheny City, Pa.

Machine for making horse shoes—Jas. Christie, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Apparatus for rolling and notching rails for railroads—Wm. Hoffman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Washing Machine—Jacob Weaver, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CONCERT AT EAST LIBERTY.—The concert given in Liberty Hall, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of Calvary Episcopal Church, **was a grand success, both in an artistic** and pecuniary point of view. The audience was large and fashionable, and the singing was all that could have been desired. Those who attended were delighted with the entertainment, and a handsome sum was realized for the congregation for whose benefit it was given.

THE CHARTIERS RAILWAY.—The corps of engineers engaged in the location of the Chartiers Valley Railway, it is stated, reached Canonsburg on Thursday night, and have located the road to that point. The Washington *Examiner* states that the engineers have been drawn off with a view of immediately putting the road under contract to Canonsburg.

THE NEW OIL LINE.—Cars Nos. 314, 320 and 322, of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Allegheny Valley Railroad Oil Line, loaded with oil, passed over the road on Thursday, from Sharpsburg, bound for Communipaw, *N. J.*

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—It is stated that this society has secured the Academy of Music for the purpose of holding religious services, and Rev. J. F. Tvatchel, of Mansfield, will conduct the service to-morrow.

UNDECIDED.—The proposed change in the improvement in the South Common, Allegheny, is undecided.

A PUGILISTIC FEMALE.—Mattie West, colored, and Susan Ulery, a white girl, became involved in a difficulty at a tavern on the hill, and the white woman being worsted in the fight, called a policeman and had the pugilistic negress arrested. She was taken to the lock-up, where shortly afterwards Susan appeared to make the charge against her. While the officers in charge was entering Mattie's name on the docket she pitched into and severely pummeled Susan, leaving plainly the marks of her fist on Susan's proboscis. Mattie was afterwards locked up for a hearing this morning.

FROM CHURCH ALLEY.—The denizens of Church alley were treated with a "ruction" last evening, the principal participants being Louisa Weaver and Mary Rorick. The more peaceable inhabitants of the alley railed in force, overpowered the combatants, and compelled them to desist from further demonstrations of violence towards each other. Louisa felt aggrieved at the situation affairs had taken, and appearing before the Mayor made information against Mary for disorderly conduct. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing this morning.

CLASS IN BOTANY.—The pupils of Class B, of the Central High School, visited the residence of their teacher at Sewickley, on Thursday afternoon, and studied their lesson in botany in his floral garden. The teacher made all the necessary explanations, and the pupils were highly delighted with the visit. The lesson studied in the manner described was recited with considerable effect on Friday.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—James McKinley lodged informations before Mayor Brush yesterday charging H. & J. Elkin, saloon keepers on Penn street, and P. Spreyer, a tavern keeper on the corner of Federal street and Fifth avenue, with selling liquor on Sunday. Warrants were issued and officers Moon and Rich arrested the accused. They were held for a hearing at 11 A. M. to-day.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Michael Yeager, of the Third ward, Allegheny, was arrested yesterday on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by Christian Miller. It is alleged that Yeager had been involved in a quarrel with Miller, and returning into his house procured a rifle, with which he shot at his assailant. The accused was held for a hearing.

BASE BALL.—The Olympic appears to be the only old base ball club in this vicinity that has organized for the present season. A match game between the juvenile clubs Monitor and Excelsior, took place in the Seventeenth ward on Thursday, and was won by the Excelsior, the score standing forty to thirty-one.

COUNTY RECORDER.—In this morning's issue we publish the card of B. A. Sampson, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, announcing himself as a candidate for the office of County Recorder. Mr. Sampson is a well known citizen, and his integrity and capacity need no commendation.

DR. GLEASON will deliver his last general lecture this evening, at Lafayette Hall, on the temperaments, anatomy of the human face, language of expression, beauty of the human countenance, how to cultivate and preserve them, &c., splendidly illustrated with beautiful models and expensive oil paintings.

PRESENTATION.—Rev. John Douglass, D. D., in addition to a splendid collection of books from a magnificent Book case, was on Tuesday evening presented with a purse containing upwards of five hundred dollars by his congregation.

OBITUARY.—Elijah Beams, one of the first settlers of Jefferson township, died on Thursday afternoon last. Mr. Beams resided near the run bearing that name, was an upright honest citizen and highly respected. He was between eighty and ninety years of age.

DISCHARGED.—Wm. Notre, the lad arrested a day or two ago, on complaint of Nancy J. Black, for stealing a five dollar bill had a hearing before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

CORRECTION.—In publishing a dispatch from Beaver yesterday, giving the names of the delegates elected to the Republican State Convention, that of J. Ritner Harrah was erroneously printed *Hannah.*

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Firemen's Association of Pittsburgh will be held on Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, in the hall of the Association.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.—We learn that the distinguished impressario, J. Grau, has it under consideration to visit Pittsburgh with his talented French Opera Bouffe Company.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—A monthly meeting of East Birmingham Council will be held on Tuesday evening next.

FINED.—Two night soilers were fined five dollars each by Mayor Brush yesterday for violating the city ordinance.

PERSONAL.—Gen. George H. Thomas arrived in our city yesterday *en route* for the West. He stopped here but a few moments.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There will be a "Humpty Dumpty" matinee this afternoon, and as it is just the kind of play to please, there will doubtless be a crowded house. The pantomime will also be performed in the evening.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—There will be the usual matinee this afternoon, and an extraordinarily attractive bill in the evening, in which all of the star company will appear.

MASONIC HALL.—Professor Everett gives his last entertainment to-night. Those who have not yet had a chance to see his many clever feats of magic, should not fail to be present to-night. He gives away one hundred really valuable and useful presents to-night. He will also give Mooney evening in Birmingham.

MCKEESPORT TO-NIGHT.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hotton and Mr. and Mrs. Vandervoort, assisted by a number of others, will give a theatrical entertainment in McKeesport this evening. The play will be "Over the Rhine Corner" and "Persecuted Dutchman." From McKeesport they go to Brownsville.

The Artists and Lovers of the Fine Arts in Pittsburgh should not miss the opportunity of seeing a collection of high class paintings, many of them of extraordinary merit, by the most distinguished European artists. Open for a few days at Mellwaine's Stock Sales Rooms, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.

For Black Worms and Pimples

On the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Prepared only by Dr. A. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. ws

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Mr. John F. Walters, between Joseph and John streets, Sixth ward, has just received a large and elegant assortment of clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Our readers in Birmingham will find it to their interest to visit Mr. Walter's store if they wish to procure a fine article of clothing at a reasonable price. Mr. Walters has also a fine and choice stock of the latest styles of Hats and Caps.

This is the Opening Day

At McKinnells Oyster and Dining Saloon, adjoining his celebrated Oyster Depot, No. 4 sixth (late St. Clair) street. He will serve up a Free Oyster Lunch from 12 M. till closing time. Also, he is still selling W. L. Ellison's celebrated Can and Bucket Oysters, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Spices and Cove Oysters, and many other articles. Remember, 21 St. Clair street.

Always Ready.

No reason comes amiss to Mr. Joseph Leibler, No. 104 Wood street, in the faithful prosecution of his business. His customers, both old and new, are always certain to have their orders for trunks, ladies' satchels and valises filled at the earliest possible moment, and that he well known reputation warrants us in calling superior. The factory of Mr. Liebler, where this excellent work is turned out, is located at the corner of Penn and Fifteenth streets.

"A Stitch in Time."

At any time, and at all times, can be taken by any one possessing a Weed Sewing Machine. Its not a "chain stitch" or a "knot stitch," "loop stitch," or a "double and twisted loop stitch," but a simple, practical, beautiful "lock stitch," the most durable and the most economical of all that are made. Another very material inducement to purchase the Weed consists in the easy terms on which it is sold. Call and examine it at the store of E. H. Long & Co., Agents, 116 Market street.

To Retail Dealers and Country Merchants.

Nothing is of greater interest to country dealers or country merchants than to know where a first rate article can be purchased at a reasonable price. To those in need of Queensware or Bristolware we would recommend a visit to the establishment of Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., No. 295 Liberty street, where not only an excellent quality of these wares, finished in the finest style, can be seen, but the low figure at which they are offered are inducements for all to buy.

Photographs. Where to Get Them.

To procure a camera that would successfully produce a clear and excellent likeness in a smoky atmosphere like we have here in Pittsburgh has been the desire of all our photographers. Mr. B. L. H. Dabbs, so well known to our readers as a leading photographer in our city, has just received direct from Europe two instruments made especially for him, with which he can produce a picture in a time that will not only be a perfect likeness, but at the same time display the superiority of his new instruments over any others yet used here. Mr. Dabbs, who personally superintends the taking of all pictures has become a veteran in the business, and is wide awake to everything pertaining to it and the interest of his patrons, and takes pleasure in giving them the benefit of his knowledge and experience, as to what position, style of picture, will result in the greatest satisfaction. In addition to all that pertains to photographing, Mr. Dabbs has an elegant assortment of German chromos, which are attracting the attention of all admirers of the beautiful, and which, on account of their beauty and cheapness, are rapidly disappearing from his rooms. Those of our readers who desire an excellent likeness and a lasting photograph, or a beautiful chromo, at a low price, should not fail to give Mr. Dabb's a call.

What is a Tonic?

Bear this in mind,—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant,—*a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substance, is not a tonic*, but a BRILLIANT. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the *rye spirit* which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectifications. The juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature; so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent, *minus* all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active powers, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, it is a salubrious tonic in the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and sooths cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mild yet effective alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

Trunk Makers Wanted.

Three good Sole Leather Trunk makers wanted immediately. Apply at Joseph Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. A. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. ws

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STEEL.

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL;
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL;
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE;
RAILWAY SPRINGS, and SPRING STEEL;
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS;
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

62 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.

REITER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STEEL.

SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TYRE,
CUTTER BARS, RAKE TEETH, &c.

Office, Second Floor, No. 95 WATER STREET Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward, PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

Corner Ross and First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse, corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,

Baggage Barrow, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

102 SECOND AVENUE,

Near Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Scales Repaired promptly. TTSS

NEWS DEALERS.

W. J. M'KNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUG AND NEWS DEALERS,

MOORHEAD HOUSE, BROOKVILLE, PA.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW GLASS.

A Large and Varied Stock always on hand.

Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at Publishers' Prices.

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENS

BURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS;
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

Orders for The Pittsburgh Commercial received and promptly attended to.

PLUMBERS, &c.

ED. BOURNE & BRO.,

45 Market Street,

Practical Plumbers,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BOURNES' PATENT LOW-PRESSURE SELF-REGULATING

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

Also, SOLE AGENTS FOR J. W. KERR'S PATENT GASALIER, for Lighting and Ventilating Public Buildings. TTSS

PITTSBURGH

Electro-Plating Co.

No. 1 SIXTH STREET,

(Late St. Clair) Next Suspension Bridge.

This Company having secured the practical services of Prof. ALLSHOUSE, Chemist and Electro-Platter, and having fitted up the establishment with all modern appliances, they are fully prepared to Electro-Plate, with SILVER, BRITANNIA Ware, Zinc, Pewter, Brass and all Metallic Substances. All work will be promptly done, and their white prices will be fair and reasonable, workmanship will be guaranteed to be equal in DURABILITY and FINISH to any done elsewhere.

Special attention given to PLATING and RE-PLATING

Locomotive Head Lights,

R. R. COACH PLATES,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, DOOR KNOBS AND PLATES, KNIVES AND FORKS, WAITERS, URNS, SPIGOTS, BELL PULLS, SPOONS, TEA BOARDS, CHANDELIERS, SODA FOUNTAINS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, SUGAR BOWLS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.

RE-POLISHING OF SILVER WARE AND GILDING and SILVER WATCHES.

The trade of Jewelers, Manufacturers, Plumbers, &c., is respectfully solicited. TTSS

H. R. BEESON'S

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HYDRAULIC

CEMENT

WARRANTED.

Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.

CHAS. B. LEECH,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

Consulting Engineers.

Plans furnished to Remodel and Build

Blast Furnaces.

PLAYER'S PATENT HOT-BLAST

STOVES,

For heating Blast to 1,200 deg. without injury to the Pipes. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. TTSS

DENTISTRY.

DRS. R. VANDEVORT & FLOWER have removed their Office to No. 132 Smithfield street, where they will insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, at as reasonable rates as can be obtained elsewhere. Special attention paid to Filling Teeth. TTSS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of E. W. TOWER, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, will present them to the undersigned immediately, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to

ELIAS BROOKS, Administrator,
No. 5 Dalzell's Building, cor. Irwin, (now Stevenson), and Duquesne Way.

WANTED,

AGENTS! CALL TO-DAY.

20 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Inquire at INVENTORS BUREAU AND PATENT OFFICE, No. 104 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.

STORAGE

For all kinds of Merchandize in the commodious and convenient Warehouse, No. 77 Water street. Forwarding and sales on Commission carefully and promptly attended to. Liberal advances respectfully solicited. Apply on the premises.

CEO. W HAILMAN.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 50 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 54 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

IF THERE IS ONE DISEASE,

MORE THAN ANOTHER

Requiring the Attention

Of Every One the Moment the First Symptoms of it are Discovered, it is

CATARRH

For, by neglecting it, it will bring on DEAFNESS, and a host of other maladies not unfrequently ending in

CONSUMPTION.

In the letter of Rev. Mr. A. H. WATERS, annexed, it will be found that it produced POLYPUS in both nostrils, thus obstructing respiration, and consequently necessitating the air, impure and cold, to be drawn directly into the Lungs, which, sooner or later, would have produced Consumption, but for the timely aid of

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Who successfully removed them. If you have to hawk and scrape in the morning, to clear your throat; if you have discharges, whether hard lumps or soft, yellow matter, whether inodorous or offensive, remember you are affected with Catarrh, which, unless it is removed, will pass beyond the reach of human skill.

Statement of Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher.

PUBLISHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD GUIDE.

From personal experience, I can most cordially recommend Dr. Lighthill's treatment for the Catarrh as being painless, efficacious, and one which is permanently beneficial in its results.

This statement is made for the benefit of those similarly affected, and not by solicitation of Dr. Lighthill.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I have suffered with Catarrh for the lasten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experiencing my relief*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to *two almost painless operations*, you extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nose that have obstructed my breathing for years I most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly affected. Very truly, &c.,

REV. A. H. WATERS,
Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1869.

DRS. LIGHTHILL & REID, No. 496 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLIRON CITY, Armstrong Co., Pa.,
January 25, 1869.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me extreme pleasure to attest to your wonderful success in the treatment of your several specialties. I have been almost entirely deaf for twenty years, and after having been pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians, was advised to consult you. Upon receiving one application I am entirely relieved, and can hear a whisper distinctly several feet from me. You are at liberty to use this testimonial in any way that, in your opinion, may best subserve your interests and contribute to the relief of afflicted humanity.

MARY JONES.

Drs. Lighthill & Reid,

Can be Consulted Daily at their Office,

197 THIRD AVENUE, JUST ABOVE GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 9 in the Evening. TTSS

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

Have on hand the Largest Assortment in this city of the Latest Styles of

Modern and Antique Furniture.

AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

GREAT

AUCTION SALES,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81

Market Street.

TTSS

"Champion of the West"

Brick Machine.

Awarded the First Premiums at State Fairs held at Chicago and Buffalo.

** Tempers the clay and molds 12,000 to 16,000 Bricks per day with ONE HORSE.

It is simple, economical and substantial.

IT GIVES THE OWNER AND NOT THE EMPLOYEE CONTROL OF HIS BUSINESS.

The Mold is a most valuable invention, overcoming the difficulty, well known to Brick-makers, of *sticking the mould.*

Has been in operation over THREE years and furnishes the most perfect brick of all its complete success.

PRICE $380. Send for a Circular.

J. L. HANNA,

FRANKLIN, PA.,

State and County Rights for sale. TTSS

CHAS. E. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

SUCCESSORS TO WAMELINK & BARR,

NO. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & M. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, the best in the GUITAR. The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. s

BININGER'S

OLD LONDON DOCK

GIN.

Designed for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and FAMILY, possessing the following UNRIVALED Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN.

Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS, (Established in 1778.)

No. 13 Beaver street, New York.

For sale by HARRIS & EWING,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield street,

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, and

R. E. SELLERS,

No. 45 Wood street.

PASSPORTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.

For parties visiting Europe procured on short notice, By WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

DWELLING HOUSES

FITTED FOR

Gas and Water,

AT LOWEST RATES.

PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,

No. 110 WATER STREET.

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AIKEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL

Roofing Slate.

ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF

SLATE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Office and Yard,

Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts.,

OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

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Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWERS BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

SLATE.

J. S. NEWMYER,

OFFICE AND YARD,

43 SEVENTH AVENUE.

EVERY VARIETY OF

ROOFING SLATE.

Special attention given to Laying Slate. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF BOLLMAN, BECK & CO., being dissolved, the undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of

BOLLMAN & CARL,

To continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand No. 63 South Gay St., Baltimore.

Depot for the United States of E. & M. Bollman's Imperial French Vinegar.

F. M. BOLLMAN,
Late Bollman, Beck & Co.,
EMIL E. CARL.

Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1869.

PAINTERS.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.

Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

NO. 12 SMITHFIELD STREET.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—BY A DECREE OF THE Court made on April 28th, 1869, at Beaver, Pa., the undersigned was confirmed Receiver of C. H. Hall & Co., and in compliance therewith, I will dispose of the

Lubric and Refined Oils and Barrels.

Of said firm, and will SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, in the Borough of Glasgow, Beaver county, Pa., on NEXT, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the property of C. H. Hall & Co., known as the Glasgow Oil Works, consisting of Machinery, Tanks, Buildings, &c., &c., together with all Oils now remaining unsold. Terms Cash, and I also hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to

H. BENNETT,
Receiver of C. H. Hall & Co.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1869. ws

LEGS! LEGS!!

THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF PENN'A.

All Shareholders Are Men Wearing the Legs Made by the Company.

To those requiring a limb we would say that our own experience has induced us to establish a factory here that would supply comfortable and durable limb for a *reasonable price.* After trying a number of solid sockets and pads, we found that they caused great discomfort and inefficiency in this ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET" than in any other made in the country. One of the best workmen in the machanic has charge of the shop. We have bought the right to use two of the best rubber feet in the country. We have no hesitation in saying that we will sell a limb for durability or appearance of limb that we make. We have put the price of our new legs at $80. Should you require an additional leg in the city while the measure and a cast of the injured limb is taken.

The saving to purchasers, as compared with Eastern prices, will be $40 to $60, and in the case of a $250 railroad fare, hotel bills and other traveling expenses, will be a large amount. *We can get better satisfaction than any one made in New York or Philadelphia.* We can get orders filled more quickly at our factory at the above price, and we therefore, ask an examination before going elsewhere.

We make to order and keep on hand a supply of stockings, knees, and adjustable feet adapted to all formed limbs, also, crutches, trusses, shoulder braces, &c. For further information or circular, containing many testimonial letters from those who have supplied artificial limbs, address ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 203 PENN STREET, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Pittsburgh, Pa. ws

MARVIN'S

PATENT

Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for Quality, Finish and Price.

MARVIN'S

Spherical Burglar

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS.

Please send for a Catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

(Oldest Safe Manufacturers).

Principal Warehouses { 265 Broadway